MEDICAL REPORTS,

OF THE EFFECTS OF

TOBACCO,

IN THE CURE OF

DROPSIES AND DYSURIES,

OR

CASES of Pain and Difficulty of passing URINE.

BY

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TOGETHER WITH OBSERVATIONS

ON THE MEDICINAL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO,

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: Si non, his utere mecum.

HOR.

The SECOND EDITION REVISED,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

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PREFACE to the First EDITION.

THE Nature and Cauſes of Dropſies, have been inveſtigated at large, and the Indications of Cure clearly laid down, by many eminent Writers; in particular by Boerhaave, Hoffman, and Cullen, in their general Syſtems of Practice; and by Monro, Wilks, and others, in Eſſays profeſſedly written upon the Subject. But the Indication of the *moſt Importance, that* of evacuating the Waters by the Uſe of Medicines, has, in general, been attended with the greateſt Difficulty.

Diaphoretics, Sudorifics, and Sialagogues, have very ſeldom produced the deſired Effect. Emetics and Purgatives have ſometimes been ſucceſsful in carrying off the Waters; but, much oftener, have only diminiſhed them to a cer-

tain Degree, and for a ſhort Time, becauſe the Debility which they occaſion is found to diſpoſe the Habit more ſtrongly to a Reaccumulation of extravaſated Fluids. Which Conſideration, may juſtly render it doubtful, whether, upon the whole, more Harm than Good has not been done by theſe Medicines in the Treatment of Dropſical Patients.

But the ſame Objection cannot reaſonably be made againſt the Uſe of Diuretics, becauſe they ſeem to produce their Effects, without inducing Debility, and therefore are the only Claſs of Evacuants, which Authors have unanimouſly agreed to recommend; and yet the ſtrongeſt Advocates for Diuretics acknowledge the *Uncertainty* of their Operation.

Dr. Cullen, in his Syſtem of Practice lately publiſhed, after having allowed the Propriety

of

of diuretic Medicines in the Treatment of Dropſies, has added: "It happens, however, "unluckily, that none of them are of very "certain operation *;"

Induced by theſe Conſiderations, the Author of the following Reports has made Trial of a greater Variety of diuretic Medicines in Dropſical Caſes than have generally been uſed, in Hopes of finding ſome one, more efficacious than the reſt: and he flatters himſelf he may recommend, as ſuch, the celebrated Indian Plant commonly called Tobacco.

A Paragraph, in the third Volume of Dr. Duncan's very valuable Medical Commentaries, firſt induced him to adminiſter Tobacco. It was Part of a Letter from Dr. Garden of Charles-Town, South-Carolina, to Dr. Hope of Edinburgh, wherein he ſays; "Here we

* Vol. 4. P. 293.

"uſe

" uſe with ſurpriſingly great efficacy, in drop-
" ſical caſes, the alkaline fixed ſalt of to-
" bacco, &c†."

On reading this Account it occurred to him, that if this Salt was endued with any medicinal Virtue ſuperior to that of the common fixed vegetable Alkali (the Uſe of which in Dropſies has long been well known to Phyſicians) it muſt ariſe from ſome Property inherent in Tobacco, and which, perhaps, had not been wholly deſtroyed by the Action of Fire; and if ſo, why not try the Plant itſelf?

It appears, from the Hiſtory of this Plant, that it was firſt introduced into Europe by Monſieur Nicot, from the Iſland of Tobago, about the Year 1560, and that various medicinal Properties have been attributed to it, at different Times, eſpecially by foreign Phyſi-

† P. 330.

cians.

cians. But, from whatever Cauſe it has happened, the Generality of Writers on the Materia Medica have ſpoken of it with great Caution and Reſerve; and for the moſt Part have concluded their Remarks by declaring it, either *obſolete*, or ſo *uncertain*, *violent*, and *deleterious* in its Effects, as to render its Exhibition *unadviſable*.

And, indeed, theſe Notions of the Plant have ſo far prevailed, that, excepting now and then by Way of Clyſter, the internal Uſe of Tobacco may fairly be conſidered as having no Place in modern Practice.

Theſe conſiderations, however, have in nowiſe diſcouraged the Author of the following Sheets, from commencing an Inquiry into the medicinal Effects of Tobacco; and, being reſolved to give a faithful Account of his

own

own Experience and Obſervations, he has conducted the Inveſtigation thereof with the ſame Caution and Diligence, as if the Subject had never been before treated. Each Caſe has been particularly deſcribed, and a Report has been made of the Effects of the Medicine upon every Patient.

The Reſult of this Inquiry has afforded him very favourable Ideas upon the Subject; and he hopes to prove, by a conſiderable Number of Facts, that Tobacco may, under proper Regulations, be adminiſtered internally, not only as a ſafe, but as an efficacious and valuable Remedy; eſpecially, as a *powerful Diuretic*, in Caſes of Dropſies and Dyſuries. This Property, however, among the vaſt Number that have been attributed to it, ſeems ſcarcely to have been hinted at by Authors.

A Medi-

A Medicine poſſeſſing this Quality in an eminent Degree, has long been acknowledged to be a Deſideratum in Phyſic; and let it be conſidered as a further Recommendation, that it is found in a Vegetable. Becauſe the Productions of Nature are generally *conſtant* and *uniform*, while thoſe of Art are too often *variable* and *uncertain*; which is the Caſe in ſome of our moſt powerful chemical Remedies.

In drawing up the ſubſequent Caſes, the Author being equally deſirous to avoid the Prolixity of Repetition, and the Obſcurity of extreme Brevity, has only given a few Caſes at large; but has added others in an abſtracted Form, in which he has attempted to concentrate all that was uſeful in each. The former will afford a ſufficient Specimen of the Method and Care, with which the Originals of

the abſtracted ones have been collected, and enable the Reader to form a tolerable Judgment of the Degree of Credit to which the whole is entitled.

If the following Reports ſhould be favourably received by the Public, it will encourage the Author to lay before them, upon the ſame Plan, an Account of ſome other Medicines, which, from his own Experience, he has found efficacious in different Diſeaſes.

Stafford, Jan. 14, 1785.

PREFACE

PREFACE to the Second EDITION.

A MEDICINAL Hiſtory of Remedies (eſpecially of the more active Kind) including an accurate Diſcrimination between their operative and curative Effects, is certainly a grand Deſideratum in Phyſic; but not eaſily to be accompliſhed. Memory muſt be aſſiſted by Art, and Numbers muſt unite their Efforts for a conſiderable Length of Time; a Series of Caſes muſt be treated, with a conſtant View to the Inveſtigation of the Operations and Virtues of Medicines, with Diligence, Perſeverance, and Zeal, uninfluenced by Theory, Cuſtom, or Authority; and pertinent Obſervations, relative to their ſeveral operative and curative Effects, ought to be arranged under general Heads, and carefully

 collated,

collated, in order that a proper medicinal Hiſtory of efficacious Remedies may be faithfully and ſucceſsfully eſtabliſhed.

Difficult however as the Taſk may ſeem, the following Reports, as well as thoſe lately publiſhed on Arſenic, conducted on the ſolid Baſis of Experience, agreeable to the Principles and Precepts laid down by the great Lord Bacon, for the Improvement of univerſal Science, the Author has ventured to exhibit as his firſt *Specimens* of this important, but laborious Plan:—with what Degree of Succeſs, he leaves to the candid Public to determine.

He has only preſumed to call them *Specimens*, becauſe he is ſenſible they are not entitled to the Appellation of complete Examples; for although the Out-lines of a faithful Hiſtory, of the operative Effects of a few active

active Medicines, may be ſo far delineated by an induſtrious Individual, as to conſtitute the eſſential Parts of their operative Characters; yet it cannot be ſuppoſed that the Leiſure and Attention of an Individual, be it what it may, can render thoſe Characters ſo completely full, and minutely correct, as they will be in the Courſe of Time, from the Obſervations and Experience of Numbers. Much leſs can it be expected, that a complete Hiſtory of their curative Effects, can be accompliſhed by the Labours of a ſingle Inquirer, becauſe it demands a much more extenſive Inveſtigation. For every Patient to whom the ſame Medicine is adminiſtered, is a Subject for the Hiſtory of its operative Effects; but every different Diſeaſe, to be treated by it, implies a Series of freſh Caſes, and conſequently a conſiderable

derable Enlargement of the Detail of Facts, neceſſary for the eſtabliſhing and completing its curative Character.

In reſpect to the more immediate Purpoſe of the preſent Reports, the Author, ſince his firſt Publication on the Subject, has had more Opportunities of adminiſtering Tobacco than before, and has ſtill found it in general very evidently diuretic, and highly uſeful in the Treatment of dropſical Diſorders. He has alſo the Satisfaction to add, that from a much larger Experience of its good Effects, in many Caſes which have been ſtrongly marked by thoſe Pains and Difficulties of paſſing Urine, which conſtitute the Character of Dyſury, he is enabled to give a more deciſive Opinion, in Favor of its Utility in dyſurial Complaints.

The

The curative Effects of the Medicine, he has endeavoured to illuſtrate ſtill further, by adding a conſiderable Number of freſh Caſes with Obſervations; and has ſubjoined the Teſtimonies of ſome of his worthy medical Correſpondents on the Subject. He has alſo corrected his Account of the operative Effects, and laid down ſuch Rules and Cautions for the future Adminiſtration of the Medicine, as he hopes will render its Operation ſtill milder, without Prejudice to its Efficacy or Importance.

Stafford, April 20, 1788.

Advertiſement.

Advertiſement.

ALL the Caſes, beginning with the Words *In-Patient* and *Out-Patient*, belonged to the Infirmary. The reſt, were thoſe of private Patients.

It is to be obſerved, that the Infuſion was taken in a ſmall Teacupful of Water, in all the Caſes where no Vehicle is ſpecified.

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MEDICAL REPORTS, &c.

SECT. I.

OF THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO, IN THE TREATMENT OF CASES OF DROPSY, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

CASE I.

Dropſical Swellings of the Legs, of five Months Continuance, much relieved by the Adminiſtration of an Infuſion *of* Tobacco *for the firſt nine Days.*

APRIL 9, 1784.

WILLIAM BAYLEY, of Newcaſtle-under-Line, a Journeyman Hatter, aged 36, an In-Patient. He is affected with very large dropſical Swellings of his Legs and Feet, which, when he is fatigued by working at his Buſineſs, extend to his Thighs. His Belly and ſuperior Parts are not at all ſwelled. His Urine, of which he makes about a Pint in

a Night, is of a natural Colour. His Body is regularly open, and Appetite good. He has uſed no Medicines, except three Doſes of purging Phyſic, from which he has received no Relief. The Swellings came on without any apparent Cauſe, about five Months ago.

Ordered to take at Bed-Time a Pill of five Grains of Calomel, and in the Morning a purging Draught of half an Ounce of Glauber's Salts, diſſolved in two Ounces of the Infuſion of Senna, half an Ounce of the Tincture of Senna being added to the Solution.

APRIL 10. He has had eight or ten Stools from the Pill and Draught; but the Swellings of his Legs are not diminiſhed.

Ordered to take, in an Ounce of Water, fifteen Drops of an Infuſion *of* Tobacco † *to-morrow Morning, twenty-two at Four in the Afternoon, and thirty at Night going to Bed.*

APRIL 12. He took three Doſes Yeſterday as directed, and had three Stools, which was one more than ordinary, and without the leaſt Sickneſs or Uneaſineſs. He paſſed two Pints of Urine in the Night, having been uſed to paſs only one. His Legs are rather leſs ſwelled; but are very œdematous up to the Calves.

Ordered

† Infuſum Nicotianæ. No. 1.

Ordered to repeat the Infuſion in Water twice a Day, beginning with thirty-five Drops, and adding from five to ten Drops to each Doſe, until a Senſation of Sickneſs is produced.

April 14. He has taken the Infuſion regularly, the laſt Doſe of which was ſeventy-five Drops, without perceiving either Sickneſs, or any other Effect, except a ſlight Heat in the Throat immediately after ſwallowing it. He had three Stools Yeſterday. His Urine is become pale, and increaſed in Quantity, and he paſſed four Pints laſt Night. The dropſical Swellings are evidently diminiſhed.

Ordered to take from ſeventy-five Drops to one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and fifty, of the Infuſion twice a Day.

April 17. He has gradually increaſed the Medicine, to the Amount of one hundred and ſeventy-five Drops in the laſt Doſe. It operated as a ſtrong Diuretic and gentle Laxative, and produced a ſlight Giddineſs twice, for the Space of half an Hour. The Quantity of Urine exceeds that of the Liquids taken. He has paſſed four Pints each of the two laſt Nights, and has had three Stools daily. The Swellings of his Legs continue to leſſen.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the

Infuſion twice a Day, in an Ounce of a Cordial Julep *.

APRIL 19. The Medicine ſat eaſily, and was felt warm at the Stomach. The Urine equally copious, and Stools the ſame as before. His Legs not at all ſwelled in a Morning, and very little at Night.

The Infuſion and Julep were continued.

APRIL 21. He was ſick laſt Night and this Morning, and threw up the Medicine both Times. His Stools and Urine the ſame. His Legs continue better; but ſtill are a little ſwelled towards Night.

Ordered to take only one hundred and fifty Drops of the Infuſion in the Julep twice a Day.

APRIL 24. The Medicine ſat eaſily on the Stomach; but his Urine is not quite ſo free. His Legs are rather more ſwelled towards Night, and a little in the Morning.

He was ordered to continue the Infuſion and Julep, with the Addition of thirty Drops of a ſtrong Lixivium of Tartar in each Doſe twice a Day.

APRIL

* Julapium Cardiacum. No. 2.

April 26. He has been ſick with the Medicine each Morning, and threw it up once. His Urine is not ſo copious, and his Legs are rather more ſwelled.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infuſion, with twelve Grains of the fixed vegetable Alkali, in a Doſe of the Julep twice a Day.

April 28. His Urine is not increaſed, and his Legs are much the ſame.

He was ordered to omit the Alkaline Salt, and to take from one hundred and twenty, to two hundred Drops of the Infuſion in the Julep twice a Day.

May 1. He took the Drops one Day, and his Stomach and Bowels becoming uneaſy, a Purging enſued, and he has taken no more ſince. His Legs are much the ſame as for two Reports paſt; but much better upon the whole, the Swellings being now trifling.

The Medicines ordered to be omitted.

CASE II.

Dropſical Swellings of the Legs, of eight Weeks Continuance, cured by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion *of* Tobacco *for ſeven Days.*

APRIL 19, 1784.

JOB KITE, a Soldier, aged 24, an In-Patient. His Legs have been dropſical near eight Weeks, and were very much ſwelled laſt Night. He has had an Ague twenty-ſix Weeks, but the Fits have been ſtopped ſeventeen Days by the Uſe of Medicines, which were only finiſhed a few Days ago. His Face is pale, Habit cachectic, and Belly rather ſwelled. His Urine is in tolerable Quantity, Appetite good, and Stools regular.

Ordered to take one Hundred Drops of the Infuſion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep every Night.

APRIL 21. The Infuſion made him ſqueamiſh laſt Night for a quarter of an Hour, and he was ſomewhat hot and reſtleſs afterwards. He has had three eaſy Stools ſince Yeſterday, and made a great Quantity of Water both Nights. The ſwelling of the Belly quite gone, and that of the Legs much ſubſided.

Ordered

Ordered to take one Hundred and fifty Drops of the Infuſion in the Julep twice a Day.

April 24. The Infuſion made him rather ſick and hot, and cauſed him to ſweat. His Urine ſtill increaſed, and the Swellings of his Legs ſtill leſſened.

The Medicines continued.

April 26. The Infuſion makes him rather ſick, for about an Hour, alſo hot and reſtleſs in the Night Time, although ſomewhat drowſy. He makes about five Pints of Urine every Night, uſed to make only half that Quantity, and has drunk no more than ordinary. The Swellings of his Legs are entirely gone. His Appetite very good, and he finds himſelf ſtronger.

Ordered to omit the Infuſion and Julep, and to take a Dram of the bitter Tincture ‡, with thirty Drops of the compound Spirits of Lavender in an Ounce of Water twice a Day.

April 28. No Return of Swellings, although he does not make ſo much Urine by one quarter Part in a Night, ſince he omitted the Infuſion. No Complaints.

CASE

‡ Tinctura Amara Pharm. Lond.

CASE III.

A general Dropſy, of twelve Days Continuance, cured by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion *eleven Days.*

APRIL 29, 1784.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Acton, aged 68, a Labourer, has been affected with Dropſical Swellings of his Legs and Thighs for twelve Days paſt. His Belly is rather ſwelled, and has a Senſation of Fulneſs at his Stomach. He has a bad Cough, attended with a large Expectoration, a Difficulty of Breathing, and a Pain in his Breaſt. His Urine is ſcanty; but not high coloured. He has loſt Fleſh, and is very feeble. His Appetite is bad, and Pulſe weak. He is thirſty and low ſpirited. His ſleep is tolerable, and Stools regular. He has taken a Vomit, and two Doſes of purging Phyſic without Relief.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and fifty every Morning, in a little Water.

MAY 2. He has taken ſix Doſes of the Infuſion, which agreed well, and occaſioned ſeveral eaſy looſe Stools. His Urine is alſo ſenſibly increaſed, and his Belly, Thighs, and Legs

Legs, much decreaſed. His Cough, Reſpiration, and Stomach are relieved, and his Spirits better.

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty-five Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and one hundred every Morning in a little Water.

MAY 6. He has paſſed three pints of Urine, and has had one or two looſe Stools, every twenty-four Hours. The Swellings of his Belly and Thighs are totally gone, and thoſe of his Legs are only perceptible towards the Evening.

Ordered to continue the Infuſion.

MAY 16. The Infuſion was finiſhed in four Days, proved as diuretic and laxative as before, and he has had no Swellings, Cough, nor Shortneſs of Breath ſince. His Appetite is better, and Strength increaſed.

JUNE 19. No Return of his Complaint.

CASE IV.

A confirmed general Dropſy in a ſcrophulous Habit, conſiderably relieved for a ſhort Time, by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion.

MAY 14, 1784.

SAMUEL SHENTON, of Moor-Heath, in the Pariſh of Leigh, aged 37. He is ſtrongly affected with dropſical Swellings, and his Face and Neck ſo much tumified, that he cannot lie down without Danger of Suffocation. The Abdomen is enlarged, and the Scrotum, Thighs, Legs, and Feet, are ſwelled to a vaſt Size. His Urine is little more than half a Pint in twenty-four Hours, although he drinks from three to four Pints, of Liquids in a Day. He coughs and ſpits much, and hath great Difficulty of Breathing. He is extremely weak and thirſty. His Appetite greatly impaired, his Body much bound, and Feet very cold. He has been affected with carious Ulcers on his left Hand and right Foot for five Years paſt. The dropſical Symptoms, which are of four Months Continuance, ſucceeded a tertian Fever.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infuſion, *in an Ounce of Water, twice a Day, and two Mercurial Aloetic Pills* †, *whenever the Body*

† Pilulæ Aloeticæ Mercuriales. No. 3.

Body is coſtive. Adviſed alſo to make Uſe of a more nouriſhing Diet.

MAY 19. The Infuſion produced a Giddineſs, with a ſlight Nauſea, and cauſed an amazing Increaſe of Urine, which continues. All the Swellings, except that of the Abdomen, are much reduced, and he can now lie down to ſleep. He has taken the purging Pills, and had two Stools with each Doſe.

Ordered to take from one hundred, to one hundred and fifty Drops of the Infuſion, in Water, twice a Day, and to continue his Pills and Regimen.

MAY 25. He has taken the Infuſion regularly, and enlarged the Doſe to one hundred and fifty Drops, and found his Urine increaſed in Proportion. One Evening he took two hundred Drops, which made him ſick, with conſiderable Giddineſs and Pain acroſs his Eyes. During the Night he paſſed four Pints of Urine. The upper Extremities are entirely free from Swellings, except about the Hand affected with carious Ulcers. The Scrotum is quite reduced, and the Size of the Belly nearly ſo. The Legs and Thighs, although ſtill ſwelled, are much reduced. His Body was opened the former Part of the Week, by two of the purging Pills, and has ſince been kept ſo by the Infuſion, which ſeems to affect his head moſt in a Morning.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and one hundred every Morning in Water. The Regimen was continued.

MAY 30. On omitting his Medicine for two Days, the Swellings of his Legs and Thighs ſeemed at a ſtand, but on reſuming it, his Urine was again increaſed, and he had two or three Stools a Day, and can bear the preſent Doſes tolerably well. The Swellings of the lower Extremities are now very trifling, and the Belly, Scrotum, and other Parts of the Body, are entirely free from Tumefaction. He is extremely emaciated, yet rather ſtronger, and his Appetite better.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the Infuſion every other Night, in Water, and to continue his Regimen.

JUNE 6. He finds an Increaſe of Urine after each Doſe of the Medicine; but perceives a ſtrong Tendency to ſwell on the intermediate Days. The Swellings of the lower Extremities much the ſame. The Infuſion has purged him this Morning, and his Appetite is bad.

Ordered to take ten Grains of Ipecacuan, with one of Tartar Emetic, in the Evening; alſo to continue the Infuſion every other Night, and take a Steel Pill twice a Day.*

JUNE

* Pilulæ Chalybeatæ. No. 4.

JUNE 13. The Vomit operated well, and his Appetite is rather better. The Steel Pills agreed. The Effects of the Infuſion and Symptoms the ſame as at the laſt Report, except that the Ulcers have become painful, and prevent his getting Reſt. His Body ſtill looſe.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and a Pill of a Grain of Opium every other Night.

JUNE 20. He has thrown up his Medicine almoſt every Time he took it. His Urine decreaſed, and Swellings, Cough, and Difficulty of Reſpiration returning.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infuſion twice and thrice a Day, and the Regimen to be continued.

AUGUST 14. The Infuſion has operated more as an Emetic and Purgative, than a Diuretic, and the ſwellings greatly increaſing, it ceaſed to operate as a Diuretic altogether, and therefore was given up. He has ſince tried Cream of Tartar, Squills, &c. but without Relief, and is now faſt approaching to the forlorn Situation in which I firſt ſaw him.

CASE

CASE V.

An Aſcites (or Dropſy of the Belly) of three Months Continuance, cured by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion *and* Tincture *of* Tobacco.

MAY 30, 1784.

JANE RUSHTON, aged 34, the Wife of a labouring Man of Moor-Heath, in the Pariſh of Leigh. She is affected with a Swelling of the Abdomen, which appears larger than is uſual in the laſt Month of Pregnancy. On examining her Body, a Fluctuation is perceptible to the Touch. She has a ſhort Cough, with great Difficulty of Breathing on the leaſt Exertion. Her Countenance is ſallow, and Legs rather ſwelled. Her Stomach and Bowels are much afflicted with Wind, and, from a general Senſation of Fulneſs, ſhe ſleeps ill, and dares eat but very little at a Time. She has five or ſix Stools in a Day, and is thirſty. Her Tongue is clean, her Pulſe at 108 Strokes in a Minute, and weak. She has loſt both Fleſh and Strength. Her Urine has been very high coloured for two Months paſt, and not exceeding half a Pint in twenty-four Hours. Her Menſes are regular, but rather pale. About three Months ago, immediately after catching Cold upon a Journey, a ſudden Diminution of Urine took Place, and was followed by the above

above dropſical Symptoms, which have gradually grown worſe. She has been accuſtomed to a very poor Diet, and has had ſeven Children, the youngeſt of which is now fifteen months old.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infuſion, in a little Water this Evening and to-morrow Morning, and to uſe a more nouriſhing Diet.

JUNE 1. She has had ſome Vertigo with each Doſe, and paſſed a Pint and a half of Urine within the laſt twenty-four Hours with ſome Relief, and her Looſeneſs is rather abated.

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty-five Drops of the Infuſion in Water twice a Day, and one Grain of Opium at Bed-time, twice in the Courſe of the Week.

JUNE 6. She has ſome Sickneſs and Vertigo in a Morning. Her Urine, by the fourth Doſe, was increaſed to four Pints in twenty-four hours, has continued in the ſame Proportion, and is become of a more natural Colour. Her Body is diminiſhed in Circumference, acroſs the Navel, two Inches and three Quarters, and ſhe feels herſelf much relieved in every Reſpect. She has had more Reſt with the two Pills of Opium, and has only had one or two Stools in a Day.

Ordered

Ordered the Infuſion and Pills to be continued.

JUNE 13. She has wholly neglected to take her Medicine, and her Urine is leſſened ſince the laſt Report. She has had ſome Reſt by the Uſe of the Pills, and ſays the Size of her Body is much the ſame.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infuſion in Water twice a Day for a Week, and to continue the Pills of Opium as before.

JUNE 20. On taking the Infuſion again, her Urine increaſed to between three and four Pints in twenty-four Hours, and has continued in the ſame Proportion. Her Body is diminiſhed three Inches and a half ſince the laſt Report. She has taken her Pills, and has now only two or three Stools in a Day. She ſleeps well, Appetite mends, and is better in all Reſpects.

Ordered to omit the Pills, and to continue the Infuſion for ſeven Days.

JUNE 27. She has regularly taken her Medicine, and makes about four Pints of Urine in a Day, which is double the apparent Quantity of Liquids taken. Her Body ſhe thinks reduced to within an Inch or two of its natural Size, the Reduction being two Inches and a half ſince the laſt Report, and eight Inches

Inches and three Quarters in all. Her Menſes are regular, more copious, and of a better Colour. She gathers Fleſh and Strength. Her Complexion is much more natural, and Stools more regular.

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty-five Drops of the Infuſion, twice a Day for five Days; and then from ſixty to one hundred Drops of the Tincture of Tobacco || *every Night for four Nights, in a little Water.*

JULY 11. She omitted the Medicines for ſome Days, and her Body enlarged two Inches; but on her repeating the Infuſion for five Days, that Diſcharge was again augmented, and the Diminution of the Abdomen is now eight Inches and three Quarters as before. The Tincture proved equally diuretic with the Infuſion; but when ſhe came to take one hundred Drops of the former, her Head was more affected than with one hundred and twenty-five of the latter.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Tincture every Night.

AUGUST 5. She only continued the Tincture a few Nights, and with the ſame Operation. Her Body ſtill grew leſs, and has con-

|| Tinctura Nicotianæ. No. 5.

tinued ſo. It is now reduced to its former State, and is full ten Inches and a Quarter leſs than it was, when ſhe began the Uſe of the Infuſion. In the Courſe of a Week, from the laſt Report, ſhe recovered ſo much Strength as to be able to go out to work in the Fields, which Employment ſhe has continued, and has acquired Fleſh, and a healthy Complexion. On the accumulated Waters being ſo effectually reduced, ſhe complained that the Abdomen felt very relaxed and flabby, and therefore I ordered her to wear a tight Waiſtcoat, by way of Bandage, from which ſhe found great Support and Comfort. She alſo perceived her recovery of Strength accelerated, by uſing a ſomewhat more nouriſhing Diet.

DECEMBER 1. She continues entirely free from every dropſical Symptom.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Caſe of William Bayley, being the firſt in which the Infuſion of Tobacco was adminiſtered, it was neceſſary to begin with ſmall Doſes, and to augment them gradually. It deſerves Notice, that its diuretic Effects were perceptible, by the Time the Patient had taken the third Doſe, which was thirty Drops, and that his Urine continued progreſſively to increaſe, till he had taken one hundred

hundred and ſeventy-five at a Doſe; that he had every Day an eaſy Stool extraordinary; that there was no other ſingular Effect, except a ſlight Vertigo twice, during the firſt nine Days; at the End of which, the Swellings were almoſt entirely gone; and that the largeſt Doſe of the Infuſion (which was two hundred Drops) produced not the leaſt alarming or deleterious Effect, either on the vital or animal Functions.

The Circumſtances, thus far, were as flattering as could well attend the firſt Trial of an active Medicine. It is true the larger Doſes of it, after the Period mentioned, did not ſeem to agree ſo well, eſpecially when combined with the Lixivium and fixed alkaline Salt. The diuretic Effects, however, of the Infuſion were ſo far conſpicuous, as to determine me in my Intention of making further Trials of it, as ſoon as any other proper Caſes ſhould occur.

With Regard to the Treatment of this Patient not being longer continued, his Stomach having become ſqueamiſh, and Bowels irritable, the Swellings of his Legs trifling, and he able to return to his Work, it appeared moſt adviſable wholly to omit his Medicines.

The Lixivium and Salt were added to the Infuſion in this Caſe, upon the Suppoſition,

that the fixed vegetable Alkali had had a conſiderable Share in the Succeſs of the Medicine, ſaid to have been given in South Carolina. But, from a Number of Facts, I am now convinced, that I was right in my firſt Conjecture, on reading that Account in the Medical Commentaries; and that the Salt of Tobacco, which they made Uſe of (eſpecially if it was adminiſtered unſeparated from the Aſhes) was not a pure fixed vegetable Alkali; but a vegetable Salt, partaking more or leſs of the native Virtues of the Plant.

The diuretic Effects of the Infuſion, in the two following Caſes, were very pointed and ſucceſsful. In that of Job Kite, the dropſical Symptoms, from which the Abdomen was not exempt, were combined with a very cachectic Habit, cauſed by the long Continuance of an obſtinate Ague; and in that of William Marſhall, connected with old Age, Cough, and Shortneſs of Breath.

The Effect of the Infuſion were not a little ſurpriſing in the Caſe of Samuel Shenton; for although it did not terminate ſucceſsfully, yet the immenſe Quantity of Waters was almoſt wholly evacuated in a very ſhort Time, by the powerful Operation of the Medicine. Nor was it at all wonderful, that a Re-accumulation of extravaſated Fluids, ſhould afterwards take Place in a Habit, which, from a deep rooted Scrophula of five Years, was affected with

with lymphatic Obſtructions, and great general Debility; nor that the Stomach ſhould at laſt reject the Medicine in a Conſtitution ſo much exhauſted.

The Caſe of Jane Ruſhton, was the moſt ſucceſsful and ſatisfactory of the Kind I ever treated; for the dropſical Diſtention of her Body, although ſhe was a very little Woman, was reduced without any fatiguing Operation, ten Inches and a Quarter in Circumference. The Cure, through the whole Progreſs of the Treatment, ſtrongly correſponded with the diuretic Effects of the Medicine; it was ſpeedy, radical, and permanent.

CASE VI.

An Aſcites of nine Weeks Continuance, cured chiefly by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion, *for fifteen Days.*

JUNE 26, 1784.

MRS. B——, in the Neighbourhood of Stafford, aged 55. Her Abdomen is ſenſibly enlarged, and appears on Examination to contain Water. Her Face is pale and bloated, and the whole Habit rather dropſical. The Urine is in moderate Quantity, and not high coloured. The Pulſe ninety-

ninety-two Strokes in a Minute, and rather weak, and attended with a general Languor. The Appetite is tolerable, Sleep natural, and no Thirſt; but her Body is bound.

The dropſical Symptoms are of nine Weeks Continuance, and came on ſuddenly. The firſt five Weeks the Urine on an Average, amounted only to about twelve Ounces in twenty-four Hours. The Swellings have not increaſed much for this Month paſt. She has lived abſtemiouſly, been much confined in the Houſe, and has taken no Medicines.

Ordered to take ninety Drops of the Infuſion of Tobacco every Night, and ſixty Drops every Morning, in an Ounce of a weak aromatic Infuſion of Horſe Radiſh for four Days.

Ordered to take alſo, half a Dram of Cream of Tartar, with three Grains of Ginger, twice a Day for three Days.

Adviſed to make Uſe of a more nouriſhing Diet, and take Exerciſe on Horſeback.

July 2. The Medicines were taken regularly for four Days, and made her ſick, and light-headed for an Hour each Time. They procured two Stools a Day, and the Urine is materially increaſed, three Pints a Day being diſcharged, and only two Pints and a half of Liquids drunk. The Abdomen meaſured by

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a Fillet acroſs the Navel, appears to have ſubſided near an Inch, and the general Swellings are abated. The Body is become bound ſince the Medicines were finiſhed.

Ordered the Infuſion with the ſame Vehicle, to be continued every other Day for a Week; and two Drams of Cream of Tartar, to be taken every other Morning, on the intermediate Days. The Regimen to be continued.

JULY 11. She has had an eaſy Stool with each Doſe of the Cream of Tartar, and has taken the Infuſion four Days, which was accompanied with a ſlight Giddineſs. The Urine is copious, and the Body meaſures acroſs the Navel, one Inch and three Quarters leſs than at the laſt Report.

The Medicines and Regimen were continued.

JULY 18. The Medicines have been regularly taken, and the Abdomen has ſubſided one Inch more, three Inches and a half in all. She judges by her Stays, that her Body is about its natural Size. She feels herſelf ſtronger, in better Spirits, and appears more healthy. The Body is kept open by the Cream of Tartar, and the Urine continues in the ſame Proportion; but is moſt copious on the Days ſhe takes the Infuſion.

Ordered the Infuſion and Vehicle to be repeated,

ed, twice every third Day; and two Steel Pills with an Ounce of Port Wine, to be taken twice a Day on the intermediate Days. The Regimen to be continued.

JULY 31. The Infuſion as uſual, always accompanied with an Increaſe of Urine, and has been taken (in all) fifteen Days. The Size of her Body continues the ſame. The Pills and Wine agreed with her, and ſhe has gradually gathered Strength. Her Appetite and Digeſtion are very good; but ſhe is rather coſtive.

Ordered to continue the Steel Pills and Wine every Day for a Fortnight; and to take a Dram of Cream of Tartar, with half a Dram of Flowers of Sulphur when coſtive.

AUGUST 28. The Cream of Tartar, and Sulphur were taken two or three Times, and gently opened her Body. She has continued the Steel Pills and Wine, and has gathered much Strength. Her Complexion is become natural, and ſhe remains quite free from every dropſical Symptom.

JANUARY 10. 1785. No Relapſe.

CASE

CASE VII.

A general Dropſy, of five Weeks Continuance, cured by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion, *for twenty-four Days.*

SEPTEMBER 10, 1784.

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE, of Wolverhampton, a Buckle-maker, aged 50, an In-Patient. He is affected with general dropſical Swellings; his Legs and Thighs are very tumid, eſpecially towards Night; and his Face, and Hands are much ſwelled in a Morning. His Belly is alſo ſomewhat enlarged; but there is no perceptible Fluctuation. He makes only about two Pints of Urine in twenty-four Hours, but not high coloured; he is thirſty, and ſleeps ill; his Appetite is good, and Body regular. Dropſical Symptoms firſt came on near five Weeks ago, and have grown gradually worſe. He has taken ſeveral Medicines; but with very tranſient Relief. He can aſſign no cauſe for his Complaint.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day, in a Teacupful of Water.

SEPTEMBER 11. No ſenſible Effects from the Medicine, and on Inquiry I find he has been accuſtomed to chew Tobacco.

Ordered to take from one hundred and fifty, to two hundred Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day.

SEPTEMBER 15. After trying different Doſes of the Infuſion, he finds that one hundred and eighty Drops at Night, and one hundred in a Morning occaſion a Giddineſs, and are as much as he can bear. He was ſomewhat griped laſt Night; but was ſoon relieved by a looſe watery Stool: his Urine began to increaſe three Days ago, and he makes now three Pints and a half in twenty-four Hours, which is double his uſual Quantity. His Legs, Thighs, Belly, and Face, have been ſubſiding theſe three Days.

Ordered to continue one hundred and eighty Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and one hundred every Morning in Water.

SEPTEMBER 18. The Infuſion continued to make his Head light, and his Urine copious; his Legs and Thighs are leſs ſwelled; he has two Stools a Day, with ſome griping Pains.

Ordered to continue the Infuſion as before, and to take twenty Drops of Liquid Laudanum, every other Night.

SEPTEMBER 22. His Thighs are not at all ſwelled, and Legs very little, either at Mornings or Nights. He continues to have two Stools

Stools a Day; but the Pains of his Bowels are ſomewhat relieved whenever he takes the Laudanum. He makes near two Pints of Urine in a Night.

Ordered to continue the Infuſion and Laudanum.

OCTOBER 7. He found his Head become more light and troubleſome with the one hundred and eighty Drops, and therefore took only one hundred and ſixty at Night, and continued the one hundred every Morning. His Urine ſtill copious, and the dropſical Swellings have been entirely gone for three Days paſt, ſince which he has omitted his Medicines, and has been for ſome Time ſlowly gathering Strength.

CASE VIII.

General dropſical Swellings, of a Month's Continuance, cured by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion *eleven Days.*

JULY 22, 1785.

ANN BATE, of Wolverhampton, aged 16, an In-Patient. She has been affected with general anaſarcous Swellings for a Month paſt, during which ſhe has drunk about a Pint and half of Liquids in a Day,

and her Urine has been high coloured, and only about half a Pint in twenty-four Hours. Her Face is very pale, with a ſcrophulous appearance, the ſubmaxillary glands being ſomewhat enlarged, and the upper Lip ſwelled. She has never menſtruated, and is affected with Stupor and Drowſineſs; alſo with loſs of Appetite, and pain of Swelling of the Stomach, eſpecially towards Night.

Ordered to take ten Grains of Ipecacuan with one of Emetic Tartar in the Evening, and a purging Draught in the Morning, the ſame as was preſcribed for William Bayley.

JULY 23. The Powder operated freely, and brought up much Phlegm, with Relief of Appetite. The purging Draught gave four or five looſe Stools, and both Stomach and Belly are much relieved from a Senſe of Fulneſs.

Ordered to repeat the purging Draught in the Morning, and to take from fifty to ſixty Drops of the Infuſion *of* Tobacco *every Night, and forty every Morning.*

JULY 30. The operative Effects of the purging Draught, much the ſame as before. Fifty-five Drops of the Infuſion at Night, and forty in the Morning, cauſed a Nauſea and Vertigo for near an Hour after each Doſe, with three or four Stools in a Day. Her Urine was immediately increaſed, and has

continued

continued copious, with correſponding Relief of all her dropſical Symptoms, which are now almoſt entirely vaniſhed. She has had a Rheumatic Pain in the low Part of her Back for five Days paſt, which is much increaſed on ſtooping.

Ordered to apply a Bliſter to the Region of the Loins at Bed-time, and the Infuſion *to be continued.*

AUGUST 5. The Bliſter has diſcharged well, and ſhe was quite free from Pain the next Day, and no Complaint of her Back ſince, except Soreneſs from the Bliſter. The operative and curative Effects of the Infuſion the ſame, and ſhe has been quite free from dropſical Swellings theſe two Days. Her appetite is good, ſhe has no Complaint, except the glandular Swellings.

CASE IX.

A recent Aſcites, cured by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion *of* Tobacco *for nine Days, and the* Powder *of* Foxglove *for three Days.*

AUGUST 13, 1785.

JANE POOL of Acton, aged 25, an In-Patient. She complains, that for ten Days paſt, ſhe has diſcharged very little Urine, which,

which, for theſe three laſt, has not exceeded half a Pint in twenty-four Hours; during which her Abdomen has ſwelled much, and a Fluctuation is perceptible to the Touch. She is affected with a ſhort dry Cough, a Senſe of Fulneſs at the Stomach, and Diminution of Appetite. Menſes ſcanty, but ſtools regular.

About eighteen months ago, ſhe was affected with very ſtrong Symptoms of an approaching Phthiſis Pulmonalis, but was relieved by a ſeaſonable Exhibition of Medicines, and continued well till of late, that ſhe has been debilitated by ſome Paroxyſms of a tertian Ague

Ordered to take from eighty to one hundred Drops of the Infuſion *twice a Day for four Days.*

AUGUST 17. She has increaſed the Drops to ninety-five in a Morning, and one hundred at Bed-time, which were attended with Vertigo and Nauſea, and proved ſtrongly diuretic. The Size of the Abdomen, which was meaſured by a Fillet at the laſt Report, is now on examination, leſſened an Inch and half in Circumference. The Fulneſs of the Stomach abated, and Cough and Appetite rather better.

Ordered

Ordered to omit her Medicine for a few Days.

AUGUST 22. Her Urine is not ſo copious as it was, although it continues tolerable free, and the Size of her Body much the ſame as when laſt meaſured. Her Appetite is better, and ſhe is ſomewhat ſtronger.

Ordered to repeat her Medicine for five Days.

AUGUST 29. On reſuming her Medicine, the Vertigo and Nauſea became ſo troubleſome, that ſhe was obliged to lower the Doſes to eighty Drops at Bed-time, and ſixty in a Morning. Her Urine, however, was immediately much increaſed, and the ſwelling of her Body is now ſo much diminiſhed, that ſhe can lace her Stays quite cloſe; but ſays, ſhe is not yet quite reduced to her former Size. Her Cough is quite gone, and Appetite good.

Ordered to take two Grains of the Powder of the Leaves of Foxglove To-morrow Evening, and to repeat the Doſe twice a Day.

SEPTEMBER 2. The Powder has been taken three Days, produced a conſiderable increaſe of Urine, and was attended with a very ſlight Nauſea. The Abdomen is quite reduced to its natural Size, and ſhe has no Complaints.

CASE

CASE X.

Anaſarcous Swellings of near a Month's Continuance, accompanied with a Tertian Ague, cured in ſeven Days by the Infuſion *of* Tobacco, *and the* Mineral Solution.

MAY 14, 1787.

ELIZABETH DARBY, of Huntington, aged 42, an Out-Patient. She has had a tertian Ague for five Weeks paſt, and expects her Fit to Day. She has alſo had anaſarcous Swellings, and a ſcanty Diſcharge of Urine for near a Month. Her Appetite is tolerable, and Belly regular.

Ordered to take ten Drops of the Mineral Solution, at ſix o'Clock in the Morning, and ſix in the Afternoon, for ſeven Days; and eighty Drops of the Infuſion of Tobacco at Bed-time for ſeven Nights.

JUNE 4. The Medicines have agreed well with her Stomach. She has had three or four eaſy Stools a Day, and only one more Paroxyſm of the Ague. The Infuſion ſeemed to prove highly diuretic after two Days Exhibition, and the Swellings ſpeedily diſappeared.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

The Caſe of Mrs. B———— was alſo very ſucceſsful, the Operations of the Medicines were effectual, and her Recovery was completed in a ſhort Time. I have ſaid cured *chiefly* by the *Infuſion*, becauſe I allow the Cream of Tartar to have done ſome Service; but as the chief Increaſe of the Urine always correſponded with the Exhibition of the Infuſion, which was, as uſual in other Caſes, accompanied with a ſlight Vertigo, it appears very reaſonable to conclude, that the principal Share of the Cure was owing to the Tobacco. The Medicine in which it was adminiſtered, I conſider as no more than a coinciding Vehicle preſcribed for the Occaſion; and therefore have not thought it of Conſequence enough to be inſerted in the Chapter of Formulæ. The Propriety of exhibiting Steel and Wine (after the Evacuation of the Waters) in order to ſtrengthen the Conſtitution, and prevent a Relapſe, muſt be obvious to every one, acquainted with the Nature of Dropſies.

The Anaſarca, or general Dropſy of Thomas Wooldridge, had not proceeded to ſo dangerous a Degree; the Cure, however, ſerves to eſtabliſh the Efficacy of the Medicine. It was obſervable that the diuretic Effect of the Infuſion did not take Place the firſt two Days, that it began to operate on the

third, and that the Urine continued to increaſe for ſeveral Days; then remained copious, and the Cure was progreſſive. The griping Pains of his Bowels, when troubleſome, were always relieved by the Uſe of the Laudanum.

The dropſical Symptoms, in the Caſe of Ann Bate, were very quickly removed by the Efficacy of the Infuſion, which became powerfully diuretic from the firſt. The dyſpeptic and rheumatic Complaints were likewiſe ſpeedily relieved by their appropriate Remedies; and excepting her ſcrophulous Affection, which was not conſidered as an Object of Treatment whilſt ſhe remained in the Infirmary, ſhe was diſmiſſed cured in a very ſhort Time.

The Caſe of Jane Pool ſerves to illuſtrate the Effects of Tobacco in a ſatisfactory Manner, for the Flow of Urine and Relief of Symptoms, correſponded exactly to the Period of the Adminiſtration of the Medicine. The Reaſon why the Foxglove was preſcribed, when the Diſeaſe was ſo nearly removed by the Uſe of Tobacco, was in order to try the operative Effects of the former with thoſe of the latter in the ſame Caſe. Accordingly, after three Days Interval, the Powder of the Foxglove was given, and was attended with a freſh Increaſe of Urine, and the Diſappearance of the ſlight Remains of the Aſcites. Indeed I have not the ſmalleſt Doubt, but that either

either of the Medicines alone, would have been perfectly ſufficient for the Removal of the Diſeaſe; becauſe, from former Experience, I had found this Patient's Conſtitution favourable to the Operation of a ſedative Diuretic. It may be thought ſomewhat extraordinary, why I began with ſuch large Doſes of the Infuſion in the preſent Caſe; but I was encouraged to it, from her bearing ſimilar ones without the leaſt Inconvenience, in her Illneſs eighteen Months ago; at which Time it prov'd ſtrongly diuretic, and ſeemed to be the chief Medicine that relieved her from her pectoral Complaints.

The Caſe of Elizabeth Darby, not only affords a ſtriking Illuſtration of the curative Effects of Tobacco, for it became diuretic and perceptibly ſucceſsful after two Days Exhibition; but alſo of the Efficacy of Arſenic, for the Cure of the Ague was ſpeedily completed, although no more than ten Drops of the Solution were given twice a Day for the uſual Period.

CASE XI.

An Aſcites of three Months Continuance, accompanied with a Suppuration, and wonderful Enlargement of the left Ovarium, for which the Wine *and* Infuſion *of Tobacco were unſucceſsfully adminiſtered; with a Deſcription of the Appearances of the Abdomen on Diſſection.*

SEPTEMBER 1, 1786.

MARY PARKER, of Pattingham, aged 18, an In-Patient. Her Abdomen is ſwelled to a very conſiderable Size, accompanied with an Induration on the left Side, an obvious Fluctuation, a troubleſome Cough, and difficult Breathing. Her Face is bloated, pale, and ſublivid. Her Urine very ſcanty and turbid, not exceeding four, ſix, or eight Ounces in a Night, and ſcarce amounting to ſixteen in the twenty-four Hours. Her Sleep impaired, Appetite moderate, Pulſe one hundred and twenty, ſmall, and weak. The Swelling of the Abdomen has been gradually increaſing for three Months, during which Period, ſhe has had no Recurrence of the Menſes.

Ordered to have a Bliſter applied to the Nape of the Neck at Bed-time, and to take from ſixty to ſeventy Drops of the Wine of Tobacco, in an Ounce of the cordial Julep twice a Day, and to be allowed Dinners from the Matron's Table.

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 3. The Bliſter diſcharged well, and the Cough and Breathing were rather relieved yeſterday. The Wine, in Doſes of ſixty-five Drops, cauſed a ſlight Vertigo and Nauſea, and ſhe paſſed a Pint of Urine the firſt Night, but only twenty Ounces this laſt twenty-four Hours, and it is ſtill turbid. Her Breathing is rather worſe again to Day, Sleep diſturb'd, Appetite impaired, Body bound, and the abdominal Swelling the ſame.

Ordered to take a Grain of Emetic Tartar with ten of Ipecacuan in the Evening, ſixty Drops of the Paregoric Elixir at Bed-time, two Drams of Cream of Tartar, every ſix Hours, to-morrow, till the Body is opened, and then ſixty-five Drops of the Infuſion of Tobacco in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep twice a Day for three Days. Let her Diet alſo be continued, with the addition of ſix or eight Ounces of raiſin Wine in a Day.

SEPTEMBER 8. The Operation of the Vomit brought up a Quantity of greeniſh Phlegm with ſome Relief of Breathing and Appetite. She had a better Night with the Elixir; took three Doſes of the Cream of Tartar, which gave four looſe Stools, and the Tenſion of her Body was rather relieved. The operative Effects of the Infuſion the ſame as from the Wine: Urine about twenty Ounces in a Day and ſtill turbid.

SEPTEMBER 18. She has continued her Regimen, and has alſo taken Cream of Tartar, and Preparations of the Foxglove and Squills in Succeſſion, but without Relief. Her Legs have begun to ſwell within theſe few Days. Her Face is more bloated and livid. Her Abdomen very tenſe, and Breathing ſo much worſe that ſhe can ſcarcely lie down.

Ordered to omit her Medicines, but continue her Regimen.

SEPTEMBER 22. The laſt mentioned Symptoms have been progreſſive, and ſhe continued in a moribund State till ſometime Yeſterday, when ſhe expired.

This Morning twelve Pints of Water were drawn off by Means of the Trocar, in order to reduce the Bulk of the Body, and the Parietes of the Abdomen were divided by a crucial Inciſion for Examination.

APPEARANCES on DISSECTION.

On carefully examining the Abdominal Contents, all the Parts appeared quite natural in Figure, Size, and Colour, except the Omentum and the left Ovarium.

The former was entirely livid, and the latter was ſo perfectly disfigured, and preternaturally enlarged, that it would not have been readily

readily known to have been an Appendage to the Uterus, but from its immediate Connexion with that Organ. This morbid Maſs appeared of a variegated Colour, and of a ſteatomatous Conſiſtence and Inequality; but on cutting into it, it was found leſs firm towards the Centre, where it was ſo tender as to give Way to the ſlighteſt Preſſure; and in a Number of Cavities, occupying nearly one half of the central Part of the Maſs, was contained a conſiderable Quantity of a purulent whey-like Matter. The whole Maſs could not weigh leſs than between ſeven and eight Pounds avoirdupois; altho' it is well known that the human Ovarium in its natural State wou'd not be eſteemed ſmall, if it equalled the Size of a Pigeon's Egg.

OBSERVATIONS.

From the unſucceſsful Trials of different Medicines, in the ſeveral Stages of the Diſeaſe, it evidently appeared, that the conſtitutional Diſpoſition of the Patient was by no Means favourable to the Operation of Diuretics; and that the Incurability of the Caſe, collectively conſidered, muſt be obvious to any one, the leaſt acquainted with the Nature and Structure of the human Machine.

CASE

CASE XII.

MARTHA BENTLEY, of Walton, aged 41, cured in four Days of dropſical Swellings after an Ague, by taking three Doſes of eighty Drops of the Tincture of Tobacco, and the ſame Doſes of the Infuſion, in a little Water. They operated as Diuretics, attended with Nauſea and Headach.

CASE XIII.

MARY EATON, of Brockton, aged 44, an Out-Patient, cured of dropſical Swellings after an Ague, by taking fifty Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and twenty-five every Morning, for ten Days. It operated as a Diuretic.

CASE XIV.

SAMUEL REEVES, aged 26, an In-Patient, affected, in Conſequence of an Ague, with general dropſical Swellings, of eight Weeks Continuance, and cured in eighteen Days, by taking one hundred and ſixty Drops of the Infuſion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep, twice a Day for eight Days. It operated as a ſtrong Diuretic and a Laxative, accompanied with Giddineſs and griping Pains.

CASE

CASE XV.

GEORGE CHADBORN, of Rugeley, aged 52, an In-Patient, cured of large dropſical Swellings of the Legs, after an Ague, by taking one hundred and twenty Drops of the Infuſion, Tincture, Wine‖, or Vinegar§ of Tobacco, every Night, and eighty every Morning for nine Days. Their Operation was ſtrongly diuretic, attended with a ſlight Giddineſs.

CASE XVI.

SARAH BEECH, of Stafford, aged 46, Out-Patient, cured of anaſarcous Legs of fourteen Days Continuance, the Sequela of a tertian Ague, by taking eighty Drops of the Infuſion at Bed-time, and ſixty in the Morning for three Days. It operated as a ſtrong Diuretic, attended with Vertigo and Nauſea.

CASE XVII.

SARAH DUDLEY, of Stafford, aged 32, an Out-Patient, affected with dropſical Swellings of the Legs, after an Ague, was much relieved by taking from twenty-five to fifty Drops of the Infuſion, for three Nights

‖ Vinum Nicotianæ. No. 6. § Acetum Nicotianæ. No. 7.

together, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep. It operated as a Diuretic and Laxative, attended with a Nauſea and Giddineſs.

CASE XVIII.

ANN BENTON, of Stafford, aged 19, Out-Patient, cured of anaſarcous Legs, the Sequela of a Fever, by taking thirty-five Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day for three Days. It operated as a Diuretic, attended with Nauſea and Vertigo.

CASE XIX.

FRANCIS GOUGH, of Stafford, aged 57, cured of dropſical Legs, after a ſlow Fever, by taking ſixty Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and forty every Morning, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep for ſeven Days. It operated as a Diuretic.

OBSERVATIONS.

The eight preceding Caſes were in Conſequence of the debilitating Effects of Fever, and, from the diuretic Operation of the Medicine, all the dropſical Symptoms were ſpeedily removed.

Perhaps

Perhaps it may be objected by ſome, that theſe Caſes are not in Point, becauſe dropſical Symptoms, brought on by febrile Affections already cured, will in general ſubſide by the mere Effort of Nature. But when it is conſidered, that ſome of thoſe Caſes were the Conſequences of very obſtinate Intermittents, and that the Patients recovered in a ſhorter Time than they could have done from the natural Return of Strength, after ſuch a State of Debility, and that the Diſappearance of the dropſical Symptoms, correſponded preciſely with the diuretic Effects of the Medicine, it muſt be allowed that ſuch Facts, are neither ambiguous, nor foreign to the Subject.

CASE XX.

SARAH BENTON, of Bradley, aged 20, an Out-Patient, cured of general dropſical Swellings, by taking about one hundred Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and fifty every Morning for eighteen Days. It operated as a Diuretic, accompanied with Giddineſs and Nauſea.

CASE XXI.

MARY CHADBORN, of Rugeley, aged 23, an Out-Patient, much relieved from dropſical Swellings of ſome Continuance, by taking one hundred Drops of the Infuſion

every Night for ſeven Nights; and eighty Drops of the Wine every Night, for four Nights following. Their Operation was diuretic, attended with Giddineſs and Nauſea.

CASE XXII.

MRS. C——, in the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 50, cured of dropſical Swellings of the Legs of ſome Continuance, by taking one hundred Drops of the Tincture of Tobacco, in a little peppermint Water, twice a Day for ſix Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Laxative, attended with a ſlight Nauſea and Giddineſs.

CASE XXIII.

SARAH BRINDLEY, of Great Haywood, aged 42, an Out-Patient, was affected with dropſical Swellings of the Legs of ſome Continuance, and much relieved by taking one hundred Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and fifty every Morning for eight Days, and one hundred Drops every other Night for four Nights. It operated as a ſtrong Diuretic, attended with a ſlight Nauſea and Giddineſs.

CASE XXIV.

ELIZABETH ROCK, of Huntington, aged 30, cured of anaſarcous Legs of eight

eight Weeks Continuance in a cachectic Habit, by taking eighty Drops of the Infuſion at Bed-time, and ſixty in a Morning for five Days, and ſeventy Drops each Night for twenty Nights. The Medicine operated from the ſecond Day as a Diuretic, accompanied with Vertigo and Nauſea.

CASE XXV.

WILLIAM GRIPTON, of Seighford, aged 22, Out-Patient, cured of anaſarcous Swellings of three Months Continuance, by taking ſeventy Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and fifty every Morning for fourteen Days. The Medicine cauſed a ſlight Vertigo with Headach, and proved diuretic from the ſixth Day.

CASE XXVI.

SARAH CRADDOCK, aged 50, Out-Patient, cured of anaſarcous Legs of a Week's Continuance attending a debilitated Habit, by taking ſeventy Drops of the Infuſion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep, at Bed-time for eleven Nights. It operated as a Diuretic, with a ſlight Nauſea and Vertigo.

CASE XXVII.

MARGARET HODGETS, of Gnoſal, aged 77, Out-Patient, always relieved of anaſarcous

anaſarcous Swellings of her Legs, attended with Ulcers of three Months Continuance, by taking ſixty Drops of the Infuſion at Bed-time, and forty in a Morning for ſeveral Periods of two or three Weeks at a Time, for the Space of eight Months. The Medicine operated as a Diuretic, attended with a ſlight Nauſea.

OBSERVATIONS.

In theſe eight Caſes, the dropſical Swellings were not in Conſequence of any feveriſh Complaints, and, as moſt of them had been of ſome Continuance, there was no Likelihood of their being ſpeedily relieved by the mere Effort of Nature, therefore the Benefit which enſued, was more pointedly the Effect of the Medicine, whoſe Operation was evidently diuretic in all the Caſes, and very ſtrongly ſo in Sarah Brindley's.

It was obſervable that ſome of thoſe Patients, from Peculiarity of Conſtitution, ſeemed to bear the Medicine in conſiderable Doſes, with leſs Inconvenience than is uſual with Females.

In the Caſe of Margaret Hodgets, who was near fourſcore, both the diuretic and curative Influence of the Medicine was very ſtrongly marked, from its being adminiſtered with ſuch repeated

repeated Intervals, during the Space of eight Months, and always with correſponding Relief.

The Infuſion in William Griptons Caſe was likewiſe very ſucceſsful, but it deſerves to be noticed, that the Increaſe of Urine did not take Place till the ſixth Day from his commencing the Uſe of the Medicine; whereas, in general, it proves diuretic within the firſt two or three Days of its Adminiſtration.

CASE XXVIII.

JOHN GOSSIDGE, of Stafford, aged 42, cured of dropſical Swellings of the Legs of two Years and a half Continuance (much aggravated by a Stroke of the Palſy twenty-ſeven Months ago) *chiefly* by taking fifty Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day for eleven Days. It operated as a Diuretic, Diaphoretic, and Laxative, attended with a ſlight Nauſea and Giddineſs. The Cure was alſo aſſiſted by the Uſe of Bandages.

CASE XXIX.

WALTER OSBOBN, of Leek, aged 30, an In-Patient, cured of a dropſical Swelling of his Leg, of two Years Continuance, *chiefly* by taking eight Pills of Tobacco‖, at three Doſes, in the Space of a few Hours,

‖ Pilulæ Nicotianæ No. 8.

Hours, and one hundred Drops of the Infuſion, Tincture, or Wine of Tobacco every Night, and ſeventy-five Drops every Morning for ten Days. Their Operation was ſtrongly diuretic, attended with ſlight Nauſea and Giddineſs. The Cure was alſo aſſiſted by the Uſe of Bandages.

CASE XXX.

MARY BETTONY, aged 61, an Out-Patient, afflicted with a confirmed general Dropſy, accompanied with great Debility, for which ſhe took one hundred Drops of the Infuſion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep, twice a Day for eight Days. It produced a ſlight Nauſea, but no other Effect, and was attended with no Relief.

CASE XXXI.

SARAH STEWART, of Rugeley, aged 16, In-Patient, was affected with an Aſcites of ſix Months Continuance, for which ſhe took from forty to forty-five Drops of the Infuſion three Times a Day for four Days. The Medicine cauſed a Vertigo and Nauſea, but neither proved diuretic, nor procured any Relief.

CASE

CASE XXXII.

ANN BULLOCK, of Wolverhampton, aged 60, In-Patient, was afflicted with a confirmed Aſcites of eighteen Weeks Continuance, and took from ſixty to eighty Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day for ten Days, during which it proved laxative, and was accompanied with Vertigo and Nauſea; but with neither Increaſe of Urine, nor Relief.

OBSERVATIONS.

In the two Caſes, of Goſſidge and Oſborn, I have ſaid cured *chiefly* by the Infuſion, &c. becauſe as the Diſeaſes appeared not wholly depending upon the Habit, but ſomewhat local, they were aſſiſted by the Aid of Bandages; otherwiſe the Medicines were diſtinctly diuretic, and the Cures were ſpeedy and ſucceſsful.

In Mary Bettony's Caſe, the Medicine neither proved diuretic nor beneficial, but then ſhe was ſomewhat advanced in Years, and in the laſt Stage of a general Dropſy.

The Diſeaſe of Sarah Stewart was a confirmed Aſcites, attended with a conſiderable Magnitude of the Abdomen, and much Loſs of Fleſh and Strength. It was one of thoſe obſtinate Caſes, in which Medicines ſeemed

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to make no Impreſſion; for beſides taking the Tobacco without Succeſs, ſhe took alſo a Grain and a half of the Powder of the Leaves of Foxglove, twice a Day for two Days; and then one Grain, four Times a Day for two Days more, which rather griped her, but was not attended with either Increaſe of Urine, or any Relief of Symptoms. After this ſhe tried a Preparation of Squills, but with no better Effect; ſhe was therefore ordered to be tapped, and having twenty-four Pints of Water taken from her, was ſoon after diſmiſſed.

The Aſcites of Ann Bullock had not only made great Progreſs, but was attended with great Loſs of Fleſh and Strength, a weak, ſmall, and quick Pulſe, a bad Cough, a Shortneſs of Breathing, and œdematous Legs; and conſidering her advanced Age, and that many other hydropic Medicines were tried, eſpecially Diuretics, without the leaſt Benefit, there was little Room to be ſurpriſed, that the Infuſion made no Impreſſion on the Secretion of the Kidnies, in a Conſtitution ſo unfavourable to the Operation of Diuretics in general.

SECT.

SECT. II.

OF THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO, IN THE TREATMENT OF CASES OF DYSURY, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

CASE XXXIII.

A Dyſury (or Difficulty of paſſing Urine) from Gravel, of four Days Continuance, cured by three Doſes of the Infuſion.

JUNE 2, 1784.

WILLIAM IMS, near Rugeley, aged 34, has a conſtant Pain in the Region of the Kidnies. It is much worſe by Paroxyſms, with frequent Motions of the Bladder, and conſiderable Difficulty in making Water, which is high coloured, and contains a lateritious Sediment. His Stomach is ſwelled and painful from Flatulence, attended with Eructations; his Appetite is impaired, and his Belly bound: he has often been affected with calculous Paroxyſms; but never had the Rheumatiſm. His Complaints came on nine Days ago, and then rather abated, but have been much worſe for theſe laſt four Days.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infuſion, in a little Water, every ſix Hours.

JUNE 5. He took three Doſes of the Infuſion, which cauſed a Vertigo, and ſlight Nauſea; became ſenſibly eaſier with the firſt Doſe, and was quite relieved by the third; he paſſed Urine with great Eaſe, had three looſe Stools, and all the Functions became natural.

JUNE 19. He remains perfectly free from Complaints.

CASE XXXIV.

A Paroxyſm of Dyſury, attended with a Diſcharge of Gravel of five Days Continuance, cured by two Doſes of the Infuſion.

AUGUST 19, 1784.

THOMAS BADGER, of Brewood, aged 57, an In-Patient. He has for five or ſix Days paſt made but little Urine, which for the laſt three Days has been rather high coloured, and attended with ſome Pain about the Neck of the Bladder. He is ſubject to gravelly Complaints, and parts with much red Sand: his Belly is regular, and Appetite good: he has been ſomewhat accuſtomed to the Uſe of Tobacco.

Ordered

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty Drops of the Infuſion immediately, in a little Water, and eighty more in an Hour's Time.

AUGUST 20. In a ſhort Time after taking the Infuſion, he was ſeized with Vertigo, which laſted an Hour and half, and ſoon after he paſſed Urine with Eaſe and Freedom, and to the Amount of five Pints in the Courſe of the Night; and ſays that the Quantity he has parted with, the laſt twenty-four Hours, is equal to all that he has made for five Days paſt. He has alſo had two looſe Stools, with ſlight griping Pains.

Ordered to omit the Infuſion.

AUGUST 21. His Urine continues free, and he has no nephritic Complaints.

CASE XXXV.

A Dyſury apparently from Gravel, cured by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion for eight Days.

JULY 27, 1785.

JOHN MIDDLETON, near Stafford, aged 44, an Out-Patient, was ſuddenly ſeized with a Dyſury this Morning, and ſays he had ſimilar Fits about four Years ago, accompanied with a Diſcharge of Gravel.

Ordered

Ordered to take twenty Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day for three Days.

AUGUST 13. The Infuſion proved diuretic and anodyne, attended with a Nauſea and ſlight Vertigo, and the Dyſury was much relieved whilſt he was taking the Medicine; but the Symptoms are now become worſe again.

Ordered to repeat the Infuſion for five Days.

AUGUST 19. The operative Effects the ſame, except that it has likewiſe proved laxative. The Dyſury began to abate the ſecond Day, after he returned to the Uſe of the Medicine. He has paſſed ſome Gravel, and is now quite free from all uneaſineſs of the urinary Paſſages.

CASE XXXVI.

A Dyſury, from grumous Blood, cured in two Days, by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion.

OCTOBER 4, 1785.

JOHN GOLDSMITH, of Moſs-Pit, near Stafford, aged 64, an Out-Patient. He was ſeized yeſterday Morning with a ſudden Stoppage of Urine, preceded by a Pain in the Region of the Kidnies, which ſtill continnes. After many painful and almoſt conſtant Motions

ons of the Bladder, he, with great Difficulty, diſcharged ſeveral Grumes of Blood as large as a hazel Nut, and in the Courſe of the Day and laſt Night, he parted with a conſiderable Quantity of thick, bloody, grumous Urine, and the Symptoms are ſtill very troubleſome.

Ordered to take ſixty Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day for three Days.

OCTOBER 7. The Pains of his Back and urinary Paſſages were ſomewhat eaſier by the very firſt Doſe, and the next Day were much more relieved, the Grumes being fewer and ſmaller, and Urine more copious and leſs bloody. Yeſterday he ceaſed to part with any more Grumes, his Urine became of a natural Colour, was paſſed with great Eaſe, and he has had no Uneaſineſs ſince.

Ordered to continue the Infuſion for three Days.

OCTOBER 10. He has continued the Infuſion, and not had the leaſt Return of his Complaint.

Ordered to omit his Medicine.

OCTOBER 21. No Relapſe.

CASE

CASE XXXVII.

A Dyſury of three Days Continuance, cured in a ſhort Time by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion.

MARCH 4, 1788.

PETER BATTY, of Stafford, aged 23, an Out-Patient. He was ſeized three Days ago, with a Pain in the Region of the Kidnies, accompanied with frequent painful Motions to paſs Urine in very ſmall Quantities, and with a frequent Dribbling. Body bound and Complexion pale.

Ordered to take fifty Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day.

APRIL 5. Fifty Drops produced a Vertigo and Nauſea for three Hours with ſome Retching, and therefore only took thirty Drops once a Day ſince, which proved diuretic and rather laxative; but the Vertigo and Nauſea are ſtill troubleſome for above an Hour after each Doſe. He has parted with ſome red Sand every Day, and the Dribbling and other dyſurial Symptoms are ſomewhat relieved.

Ordered to take twenty Drops of the Infuſion ſeveral Times a Day.

April 18. The firſt Doſe of twenty Drops cauſed Vertigo and Nauſea for an Hour, and therefore he took only fifteen three Times a Day for about ſix Days, which affected his Head and Stomach much leſs, yet was anodyne, rather laxative, and very diuretic, and his Complaints were materially abated on the ſecond Day, when he parted with a Teaſpoonful of red Sand: a conſiderable Quantity alſo of the ſame gritty Matter, came away for the three following Days, with very great Relief. In the Courſe of a Week from the laſt Report, his dyſurial Symptoms went entirely off, and he has had no Relapſe.

CASE XXXVIII.

A Dyſury of a Fortnight's Continuance, cured by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion for ſix Days.

APRIL 4, 1788.

PAUL VAUL, of Baſwich, aged 52, an Out-Patient, has been afflicted with a Dyſury for a Fortnight paſt, having frequent painful Motions of the Bladder, and the Diſcharge of Urine ſometimes very ſcanty.

Ordered to take ſixty Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day for ſix Days.

April 18. Took his Drops regularly, found ſome Relief of the Dyſury from the very firſt Doſe, and growing gradually better, was entirely free from the Complaint by the End of the Week. The Medicine proved anodyne, narcotic, and ſtrongly diuretic, accompanied with Vertigo and Nauſea, but no obvious Diſcharge of Gravel.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Complaint of William Ims, appeared to be a ſtrong marked Paroxyſm of Dyſuria Calculoſa (or what is commonly called a Fit of the Gravel) attended with very conſiderable Pain. Having tried the Infuſion in ſome Diſeaſes, wherein it had proved anodyne as well as diuretic, I was encouraged to make an Experiment of it in this Caſe. Accordingly it was adminiſtered, and the Succeſs exceeded Expectation. We find the Patient was ſenſibly relieved by the very firſt Doſe, and completely cured by the third.

In the Caſe of Badger, the Succeſs was alſo very conſpicuous; for certainly the Flow of Urine in twenty-four Hours, after taking the Preparation, equalling in Quantity, what had been paſſed for five Days before, and being attended with correſponding Relief, admitted of no Doubts with regard to the beneficial Operation of the Medicine.

The

The Relief obtained in the Caſe of John Middleton was very conſpicuous, for when the Symptoms relapſed, after being obviated by the firſt Courſe of the Medicine, they were equally relieved by the ſecond.

The anodyne and diuretic Effects of the Infuſion in Goldſmith's Caſe, were very ſpeedy and ſatisfactory; for all the Symptoms began to abate ſoon after taking the firſt Doſe, and, within forty-eight Hours after, during the Uſe of the Medicine, every Appearance of Hemorrhage and painful Symptom, progreſſively and totally vaniſhed. There ſeemed to be no Cauſe aſſignable for the ſudden Attack of the Diſeaſe.

The operative Effects of the Medicine from a common Doſe, in the Caſe of Peter Batty, were more conſiderable than I had ever experienced in any male Subject of the ſame Age; for he was obliged to diminiſh the Drops, at different Times, from fifty to fifteen, before the Operation was no more than is uſual with the Average-Doſe; which is certainly a ſingular Proof of the Influence of Idioſyncraſy, or Peculiarity of Conſtitution, with reſpect to the Effects of Medicines. We find he was ſomewhat relieved of his Complaints by thirty Drops taken only once a Day, but when he took fifteen three Times a Day, the Medicine proved anodyne, laxative, and powerfully diuretic, and was attended with much Diſcharge

of Gravel, and correſponding Relief of all his Symptoms.

The ſpeedy Relief obtained in the Caſe of Paul Vaul, commencing from the very firſt Doſe, and all his Symptoms being removed within a Week, was an unequivocal Proof of the Efficacy of the Medicine.

CASE XXXIX.

ELIZABETH NORTHWOOD, aged 36, an Out-Patient, cured of a Dyſury (or Difficulty of making Water) of two Weeks Continuance, by taking from eighty to one hundred Drops of the Infuſion every Night, for ſeven Nights. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a ſlight Vertigo.

CASE XL.

MARY BROOKSHAW, in the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 22, cured of a Dyſury, attended with a painful Dribbling, of three Weeks Continuance, by taking one hundred Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and ſixty every Morning, for three Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with Vertigo.

CASE

CASE XLI.

WILLIAM STANTON, of Stafford, aged 58, Out-Patient, cured of a Dyſury of two Months, by taking eighty Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and ſeventy every Morning for thirteen Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with Vertigo and Nauſea.

CASE XLII.

PHEBE CRUTCHLEY, of Eccleſhall, aged 10, Out-Patient, afflicted with a Dyſury for ſome Days, without any obvious Cauſe, and relieved after the third Doſe, by taking from twenty to twenty-five Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day for ſeven Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended ſometimes with Nauſea.

CASE XLIII.

ELIZABETH BOTT, of Stafford, aged 60, Out-Patient, cured of a Dyſury of two or three Days Continuance, by taking eighty Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day for ſix Days, and one hundred Drops twice a Day for four Days. The Medicine operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with ſlight Vertigo.

CASE

CASE XLIV.

RICHARD SWINGEWOOD, of Ecclesfhall, aged 25, Out-Patient, much relieved of a Dysury, which has been better and worse for twelve Months, but much worse for the last three, by taking eighty Drops every Night, and sixty every Morning for sixteen Days. It operated as an Anodyne and Astringent, attended with a Nausea and Vertigo.

CASE XLV.

JOHN PALMER, of Kingswinford, aged 23, In-Patient, relieved of a Dysury of fifteen Weeks, accompanied with strong Signs of an Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, by taking from thirty to sixty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for twelve Days. It operated as a Diuretic, Anodyne, and Narcotic, attended with a slight Nausea.

CASE XLVI.

MR. W———, in the Neighbourhood of Stafford, aged 30, afflicted with a Dysury, accompanied with very strong calculous Symptoms for a Month past, relieved by taking from one hundred to one hundred and twenty Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of an Infusion of Liquorice, for ten Nights. It operated

operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with Giddineſs.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE eight preceding Caſes were not marked by any Diſcharge of Gravel, and in ſeveral of them no Cauſe could be ſatisfactorily aſſigned; yet they were all more or leſs relieved, and ſeveral of them in a very ſhort Time.

It was obſervable in the Caſe of Phebe Crutchley, that from twenty to twenty-five Drops of the Infuſion proved diuretic and anodyne, attended with a ſlight Nauſea, but that a Trial of thirty Drops excited conſiderable Sickneſs: nor did this ſurpriſe me, becauſe of the many Inſtances I have ſeen, of young Subjects and Females, not being able to bear the Medicine ſo well as Adults and Males; although the Doſes had been leſſened in the uſual Proportion of operative Medicines in general.

In the Caſe of Richard Swingewood, beſides the uſual operative Effects, it proved aſtringent, which is a rare Circumſtance; the Patient, however, found himſelf ſenſibly relieved whilſt he was taking it. He had been ſubject to an habitual Aſthma for three or four Years.

John

John Palmer was examined for the Stone, but none could be found; yet his Urine beſides being diſcharged with ſudden, frequent, and painful Motions, had ſometimes a mucous and flocculent Appearance, and the Symptoms collectively conſidered, were very ſimilar to thoſe which uſually attend the Preſence of a Stone in the Bladder. They were materially relieved by the Uſe of the Medicine, although they had continued very troubleſome for more than a Quarter of a Year.

Mr. W———, never was examined but from the Symptoms then preſent, as well as the ſubſequent Hiſtory of his Caſe, there was the ſtrongeſt Reaſon to believe, that they depended on the immediate Irritation of a Calculus.

CASE XLVII.

SARAH ECCLESTONE, of Stafford, aged 50, Out-Patient, relieved of a Dyſury, accompanied with a Dribbling of Urine of three Weeks Continuance, by taking eighty Drops twice a Day for four Days, and every Night for ſix Nights. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a ſlight Griping, Vertigo, and Nauſea.

CASE

CASE XLVIII.

THOMAS STEVENSON, from the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 41, Out-Patient, relieved of a Dyſury of ſome Days Continuance, by taking one hundred Drops of the Infuſion three Times a Day for three Days, which operated as a Diuretic and an Anodyne.

CASE XLIX.

ANN DENT, of Whitgrave, aged 35, Out-Patient, relieved of a very painful Dyſury of two Days Continuance, by taking ſixty Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day for three Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a ſlight Nauſea and Vertigo.

CASE L.

JOHN WHITE, of Acton, aged 60, Out-Patient, much relieved of a Dyſury, attended with a Dribbling of Urine of two Weeks Continuance, by taking from eighty to one hundred Drops twice a Day for thirteen Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a ſlight Nauſea.

CASE LI.

HANNAH GERRARD, from the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 23, Out-Patient, afflicted with a very painful Dyſury, for near half a Year, attended with Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, much relieved by taking from forty to eighty Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and fifty every Morning for ten Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a Vertigo and a ſlight Nauſea, but no Diſcharge of Gravel.

OBSERVATIONS.

THESE five Caſes were ſomewhat more irregular than the preceding, for they were marked by ſome previous Diſcharge of Gravel, yet no obvious Excretion thereof was noticed by the Patients, during the Period of uſing the Medicine and obtaining Relief.

The Paroxyſm of Sarah Eccleſtone had been attended with a dribbling of Urine for three Weeks, and was therefore very troubleſome. It was preceded by a Diſcharge of red Sand, although none has appeared ſince. The Medicine, however, had an exceeding good Effect, immediately relieving the Symptoms, and when ſhe was diſmiſſed by the Weekly Board, ſhe had been free from all dyſurial Pains and Dribbling of Urine for a Fortnight.

Thomas

Thomas Stevenſon was ſpeedily relieved of his Dyſury, during the Exhibition of the Infuſion. He had been ſubject to frequent painful Paroxyſms apparently from Gravel.

The ſpeedy Relief of painful Symptoms in the Caſe of Ann Dent was very pointed, and much in Favor of the Utility of the Medicine.

John White had been ſubject to a frequent Incontinence of Urine for ſeveral Years paſt, alternating with occaſional Paroxyſms of Dyſury, apparently from Gravel. His dyſurial Symptoms ſoon abated on taking the Infuſion.

In the Caſe of Hannah Gerrard, the Preſence of a Stone in the Bladder was ſtrongly implied, by the Motions to Urine being frequent, ſudden, and violent. Some time after ſhe had been relieved by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion, ſhe had a Relapſe, and was relieved by taking half a Dram of the Powder of the Leaves of Uva Urſi, three Times a Day for nine Days in the ſpace of fourteen.

CASE LII.

JANE THORNEYWORK, of the Pariſh of Leigh, aged 60, cured of a Dyſury apparently from Gravel, of a Month's Continuance, by taking fifty Drops of the Infuſion every ſix Hours for four Doſes. It operated

as a Diuretic and Anodyne, accompanied with a ſlight Vertigo, and a Diſcharge of Gravel.

CASE LIII.

ANN GATER, of Stafford, aged 49, an Out-Patient, was afflicted with a Dyſury apparently from Gravel, and much relieved by taking from ſixty to ſeventy Drops of the Infuſion, once and twice a Day for ſeven Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, accompanied with a ſlight Vertigo and Nauſea, and a Diſcharge of Gravel.

CASE LIV.

MRS. E—— C——, aged 23, afflicted with a Dyſury apparently from Gravel, of ſome Continuance, much relieved by taking eighty Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and ſixty every Morning, for four Days, and ſixty Drops every Night, for fourteen Nights. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, accompanied with Giddineſs, and a Diſcharge of Gravel.

CASE LV.

ELIZABETH FODEN, of Walton, aged 45, Out-Patient, afflicted with Dyſury apparently from Gravel, for a Month paſt, much relieved by taking from eighty to one hundred Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and

and ſeventy Drops every Morning for five Days. It operated as a Diuretic, Narcotic, and Anodyne, attended with Vertigo, tranſient Confuſion of Ideas, and a Diſcharge of Gravel.

CASE LVI.

SAMUEL REDFERN, of Great Haywood, aged 68, Out-Patient, much relieved of a Dyſury from Gravel, which has been troubleſome at Times for ſome Years, but much worſe for theſe laſt three Months, by taking from ſeventy to eighty Drops of the Infuſion at Bed-time for ſeven Nights together. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with Vertigo.

CASE LVII.

SARAH HARRIS, of Eccleſhall, aged 48, Out-Patient, much relieved of a Dyſury, accompanied with a Diſcharge of Gravel of ſix Weeks Continuance, by taking ſixty Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day for ſeven Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a Nauſea, ſlight Tremors, and the Diſcharge of a Teaſpoonful of gritty Matter in a Day, for three Days together.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

THESE laſt ſix Caſes were ſomewhat more regular and ſucceſsful than the preceding ones, and were marked by a Diſcharge of Gravel, both before and during the Uſe of the Medicine.

In the Caſes of Thorneywork, Gater, and E. C. the curative Influence of the Infuſion was ſoon obvious, and its Operation as mild as could be wiſhed: and that it was not equally ſo in the Caſe of Elizabeth Foden, was the more extraordinary, as ſhe had been accuſtomed to ſmoke Tobacco five or ſix Times a Day for ſome Years paſt. The Relief, however, ſhe obtained from the Uſe of the Medicine, was both ſpeedy and ſatisfactory.

In Samuel Redfern's Caſe, the Dyſuria Calculoſa was ſtrongly marked, for he affirmed that for near a Month paſt he had parted with Gravel almoſt every Night, and that as it came away it produced a ſharp cutting Pain. The Relief he obtained from the Uſe of the Medicine was ſpeedy and conſiderable, but through Inattention he did not Notice the *Quantity* of Gravel, he had Reaſon to think he had parted with during its Adminiſtration.

The Succeſs of the Medicine in Sarah Harris's Caſe was very pointed, for ſhe was much diſtreſſed with frequent and painful Motions of

of the Bladder, attended with a Heat and Smart in paſſing Urine, which was high coloured, ſmall in Quantity, and containing gritty Matter; but, was immediately relieved, on entering upon a Courſe of the Infuſion, during which the Diſcharge of Gravel was conſiderable indeed.

CASE LVIII.

ANN FORSTER, of Stafford, aged 44, Out-Patient, affected with a Dyſury for twelve Months paſt, ſomewhat relieved by taking ſixty Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and forty every Morning for five Days. It operated as an Anodyne, attended with a Nauſea and Vertigo, but no Increaſe of Urine.

CASE LIX.

MARY KENT, of Acton, aged 54, Out-Patient, was affected with a Dyſury for ſome Days, in a Caſe of Rheumatiſm of a Fortnight's Continuance, and took eighty Drops of the Infuſion twice a Day for four Days, which cauſed a ſlight Nauſea, but was not attended with either Increaſe of Urine, or Relief of Dyſury.

CASE LX.

MR. T———t, in the Neighbourhood of Stafford, aged 63, had been afflicted with

with a Dyſuria Calculoſa of eleven Years Continuance, accompanied of late with an Ulceration of the Bladder; for the Relief of which, he had tried ſeveral palliative Medicines. He took alſo ſixty Drops of the Infuſion of Tobacco at Bed-time, and fifty in the Morning for three Days; during which the Medicine was neither attended with any Operation nor Relief.

OBSERVATIONS.

IN theſe three Caſes of Dyſury, the Medicine was attended with no Increaſe of Urine, and in two of them with no Relief.

In Ann Forſter's Caſe the Infuſion was only taken five Days, and although it did not prove diuretic, yet by its anodyne Quality, it ſeemed to relieve the Symptoms. She had parted with Gravel at Times for twelve Months paſt, but not lately.

The Infuſion was ordered in the Caſe of Mary Kent in larger Doſes than uſual, becauſe ſhe was in the Habit of ſmoking, and accordingly bore it well; but without its proving either diuretic, or affording any Relief. She had formerly parted with Gravel, but not lately; and her rheumatic Affection, not being of the acute Kind, rendered a Tranſition of that Complaint to the Bladder not very probable.

The

The forlorn Caſe of Mr. T——————t was ſtrongly marked indeed, for he had paſſed calculous Concretions at various Times, and now and then with the Appearance of Blood; his Dyſury alſo gradually increaſing, his Urine had for ſome Time paſt become evidently purulent, which with the concomitant Symptoms, clearly evinced the Preſence of an Ulceration of the Bladder, which was attended with conſiderable Pain and Irritability of the Parts. From theſe Circumſtances he had been under the Neceſſity of uſing Opiates, in order to obtain occaſional Relief; the habitual Uſe of which, would naturally render his Conſtitution leſs ſenſible to the anodyne Effect of Tobacco, and in ſome Meaſure accounts for his not being benefited by it.

Having thus animadverted on the Treatment of particular Caſes, I ſhall conclude this Section with two or three general Obſervations. Few Diſeaſes, I believe, are more diſtreſſing to Patients, or embarraſſing to Practitioners, without being more ſpeedily fatal, than thoſe which come under the Denomination of Dyſuries. This ariſes partly from the Obſcurity of the Cauſes in many Caſes, and partly from the Difficulty of removing them, when known in others: witneſs a Stone in the Kidnies, or an Ulcer of the Bladder. But neither Obſcurity, nor Difficulty ſhould diſcourage us from uſing our beſt Endeavours to relieve a ſuffering Fellow Creature. I am well aſſured that

many Perſons will diſcharge a large Quantity of red Sand in their Urine at Times, without having the leaſt Uneaſineſs from that Circumſtance; and I have known many very painful Dyſuries, where neither the Appearance of gritty Matter, nor any other Cauſe could be reaſonably aſſigned; and yet have been materially relieved, by a patient Attention to the Caſe, and a prudent Adminiſtration of Medicines. I have therefore thought it more adviſable to expreſs myſelf with ſome Degree of Caution and Reſerve with regard to Cauſes; accordingly, I have frequently made Uſe of the Phraſes: *a Dyſury apparently from Gravel*, or *a Dyſury attended with a Diſcharge of Gravel*, rather than aſſume a more decided Tone, in aſſigning the Cauſes of a Diſeaſe, which are but too often ſo obſcure as not to be aſſignable on any probable Foundation.

SECT.

SECT. III.

FORMULÆ MEDICAMENTORUM, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

INFUSUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 1.

*RECIPE Foliorum ſiccatorum Nicotianæ Virginienſis * Unciam unam,*
Aquæ bullientis Libram unam.

Macera per Horam unicam in Vaſe clauſo, in Balneo Mariæ poſito, deinde hujus Infuſi Uncias quatuordecim exprime, et Colaturæ adde

Spiritus vinoſi rectificati Uncias duas, ut Infuſum melius conſervetur.

JULA-

* The Nicotiana Tabacum of Linnæus: the particular Sort above preſcribed is commonly ſold in the Shops under the Title of THE BEST VIRGINIAN TOBACCO.

Dr. Lewis gives us the pharmaceutic Hiſtory of Tobacco, in his Materia Medica, P. 390. in the following Words.

" The leaves of tobacco have a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and a very acrid burning taſte. They give out their acrid matter both to water and ſpirit, moſt perfectly to the latter: the aqueous infuſions are of a yellow or brown colour, the ſpirituous of a deep green. They yield nothing conſiderable in diſtillation with either menſtruum: nevertheleſs their acrimony is greatly abated in the inſpiſſation of the tinctures, the watery extract being leſs pungent than the leaves themſelves, and the ſpirituous not much more ſo. The ſeveral ſorts of tobacco brought from abroad, are ſtronger in taſte than that of our own growth, and the extracts made from them much more fiery, but in leſs quantity."

JULAPIUM CARDIACUM. No. 2.

Recipe Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis ſimplicis Uncias duodecim,
Aquæ Piperis Jamaicenſis ſpirituoſæ, Pharm. Edin.
(vel Aquæ Cinnamomi ſpirituoſæ) Uncias tres,
Syrupi ſimplicis Unciam unam.

Miſce.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ MERC. No. 3.

Recipe Mercurii Dulcis Sublimati,
Saponis duri, ſingulorum Drachmam unam,
Aloes Socotorinæ Drachmas duas,
Olei eſſentialis e Baccis Juniperi Guttas quindecim,
Syrupi Simplicis quantum ſatis ſit.

Miſce, et divide in Pilulas quadraginta octo.

PILULÆ CHALYBEATÆ. No. 4.

Recipe Salis Martis,
Extracti Radicis Gentianæ, ſingulorum Drachmas duas,
Pulveris Radicis Glycyrrhizæ quantum ſatis ſit.

Miſce, et fiat Maſſa in Pilulas ſexaginta dividenda.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA NICOTIANÆ. No. 5.

Recipe Foliorum ſiccatorum Nicotianæ virginienſis Unciam unam,

Spiritus vinoſi tenuioris Libram unam.

Digere per Dies quatuor, et cola.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 6.

Recipe Foliorum ſiccatorum Nicotianæ virginienſis Unciam unam,
Vini Albi Libram unam.

Macera per Dies quatuor, et cola.

ACETUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 7.

Recipe Foliorum ſiccatorum Nicotianæ virginienſis Unciam unam,
Aceti Libram unam.

Macera per Dies quatuor, deinde coletur.

PILULÆ NICOTIANÆ. No. 8.

Recipe Pulveris Foliorum Nicotianæ virginienſis cautè ſiccatorum,
Conſervæ Roſarum Rubrarum, ſingulorum Drachmam unam,
Mucilaginis Gummi Arabici quantum ſatis ſit.

Miſce, fiat Maſſa de qua Pilulæ ſexaginta formentur.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

WHEN I firſt began to conſider the Nature and Virtues of Tobacco, with a View to its Adminiſtration, it occurred to me, that if a certain Portion of the Herb was macerated for a limited Time, in a given Quantity of aqueous Menſtruum, aſſiſted by the temperate and ſteady Heat of boiling Water, it would be likely to produce a Medicine of a conſtant and equal Strength. Accordingly, I preſcribed the preceding Infuſion, and my Expectations were not diſappointed. It has alſo been found of ſufficient Activity to admit of being divided into Doſes by Drops; for which Reaſon I have never had Occaſion to alter the Proportion of the Plant, firſt preſcribed. But if any one ſhould think the Number of Drops, neceſſary to a Doſe, more numerous than convenient, that Objection may be eaſily obviated, by increaſing the Strength of the Infuſion, and making a proportionable Diminution in the Number of Drops to each Doſe.

Of the Chalybeate Pills, I have preſcribed many Thouſands; and in cachectic Habits, marked by *extreme Paleneſs of Face and Lips, a general Senſation of coldneſs of the Body, eſpecially of the Feet, a feeble Pulſe, accompanied with general chronic Weakneſs, independent of any conſiderable organic Diſeaſe*, I have found them of the greateſt Service; and (were it not foreign

foreign to the preſent Subject) could produce ſeveral pointed Caſes of their Efficacy.

I conſider the Salt of Steel as the beſt Preparation of that Metal, for it appears by far the moſt certain and powerful in its Effects, and ſo much ſuperior to the Bark, as a general Corroborant, that I am greatly ſurpriſed that it has not been more generally relied on in modern Practice; eſpecially as it has been ſo highly recommended by certain Authors of great Reputation, in the Beginning of the preſent Century.

The Tincture, Wine, and Vinegar of Tobacco, are prepared with the ſame Proportion of the Herb as the Infuſion, and have been found, as well as the Pills, upon many Trials, to be powerfully diuretic. The Infuſion (being the firſt which I happened to make Uſe of) has been by far the moſt frequently preſcribed; yet I have good Reaſon to believe, from various Trials, that the Tincture and Wine, which are more elegant Preparations, may either of them be ſubſtituted for the Infuſion, as an officinal Medicine with equal Succeſs.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

Doses and Mode of Administering

TOBACCO,

With practical Rules and Cautions.

IT is of material Conſequence to be accurate in the Doſes of an active Medicine; and therefore Attention ought to be paid to this Circumſtance. The Mode of Drops has generally been thought the moſt convenient, for the doſing of liquid Medicines of the more active Kind; although there are more Circumſtances, which are liable to vary the Size of Drops, than moſt People are aware of.

If, however, the Infuſion be carefully dropped, from a two Ounce-vial, with a broad Margin, and little more than half full, it will be found accurate enough for our Purpoſe. There are at preſent in Uſe with ſome Apothecaries, certain two Ounce-glaſs Meaſures§; which

§ It is to be wiſhed that theſe graduated Meaſures were introduced into every Apothecary's Shop, for the Purpoſe of proportioning the Doſes of thoſe liquid officinal Medicines which are diſpenſed by Drams: for Nothing was ever worſe calculated for the Meaſurement of the eighth Part of an Ounce, than the common Pewter Ounce-Meaſure of the Shops. Theſe graduated glaſs Meaſures may be had from the Druggiſts in London.

which are graduated into ſixteen Parts, for the Purpoſe of meaſuring Drams. And as a Dram by Meaſure, if accurately graduated, contains about eighty or eighty-four Drops of the Infuſion, this Mode of proportioning the Medicine, may be adopted for the Sake of Expedition, when the Doſes are large. But when the Doſes are ſmall, or a nice Variation becomes requiſite, in order to obtain the proper Effects; the Mode of dropping it, as already deſcribed, ought certainly to be preferred.

It appears from more extenſive Obſervations, that a Doſe of the Infuſion, ſufficient in general to produce its diuretic Effect, with only a ſlight Degree of Vertigo and Nauſea, will be about ſixty Drops twice a Day. It would therefore ſeem reaſonable to conclude that forty-five Drops, for a Patient of fifteen Years of Age, thirty for one of ten, and fifteen for one of five, would be in proportion; and upon Trial I have found theſe Doſes not far from the Mark. But I have met with ſeveral Inſtances, wherein the Medicine has affected theſe Patients, more in Proportion than Adults; and therefore any Precept for beginning with an inferior Doſe, and increaſing it by Degrees, is particularly applicable to young Subjects. To Children under two or three Years of Age, I have ſeldom ventured to adminiſter it; becauſe they could not deſcribe the Effects of ſo active a Medicine.

The Variation of Doſes, however, even for Adults, ſuitable to different Conſtitutions, admits of a very conſiderable Latitude, being from thirty or forty Drops, to eighty or one hundred twice a Day. It will therefore be adviſable in general, to begin the Courſe of the Medicine with a Number of Drops, one fourth leſs than the Average-doſe of ſixty Drops, and to increaſe them by two, three, or four at a Time, until they produce ſome Increaſe of Urine, or at leaſt, a ſlight Degree of Vertigo or Nauſea*, for about five or ten Minutes after each Doſe.

It will be prudent alſo, in all weak, delicate, and irritable Conſtitutions, eſpecially in thoſe of Women and Children, to begin with one half, or one third of the Average-doſe, and to give the Medicine three Times a Day inſtead of twice, and then gradually to increaſe or diminiſh the Doſes, until they produce the deſired Effects upon the Syſtem. This Method of dividing the aggregate Number of Drops in a Day, into three Doſes inſtead of two, ſo that

* The diuretic Effect of the Medicine, having been frequently attended with more or leſs of Vertigo and Nauſea, I was formerly induced to believe they were in ſome Meaſure eſſential to that Evacuation, and were therefore allowed to continue moſtly for half an Hour or upwards, which proved troubleſome to ſome Patients. But from my later Experience I am ſtrongly perſuaded, that thoſe troubleſome Effects are not eſſential to its diuretic Operation; and that the chief Advantage which is gained under theſe Circumſtances, ariſes from the Medicine being adminiſtered at ſuch Times, in the largeſt Doſes that the Conſtitution will admit of.

that the Head and Stomach may be leſs liable to be affected, will alſo be proper to be adopted, when the Medicine has been adminiſtered in the uſual Manner twice a Day, to Patients apparently of a robuſt, or at leaſt, common Conſtitution; and yet, from Idioſyncraſy, the operative Effects ſhall prove troubleſome.

The propereſt Times for adminiſtering the Infuſion twice a Day, are two Hours before Dinner, and at Bed-time; and when thrice a Day, at ten o'Clock in the Morning, at four in the Afternoon, and at Bed-time. It is obſervable, that almoſt all Patients can bear the Medicine the beſt in the Evening, when going to Bed; and that it diſagrees the moſt in a Morning, when the Stomach is empty.

The Infuſion ſhould always be adminiſtered in ſome Vehicle, which may in general be Water; but if the Patient's Stomach ſhould be delicate, or ſqueamiſh, a Cordial Draught or Julep will be preferable.

The Medicine ſhould ſeldom be tried for leſs than a Week, if we wiſh to obtain a proper Specimen, even of its operative Effects; and ſhould be continued at leaſt ſome Days longer, before we determine negatively with reſpect to its curative Influence.

If the Medicine has been uſed for a conſiderable Period, its operative Effects will ſome-

times become ſenſibly diminiſhed. In ſuch Caſes, it will generally be found neceſſary to increaſe the Doſes, in order to obtain the former Effects. And for the ſame Purpoſe, it will alſo ſometimes be found uſeful, to intermit the Medicine for a Seaſon; by which Means, on reſuming its Uſe, the Effects will frequently become as conſpicuous as at the firſt.

There are other Caſes, in which, either from Idioſyncraſy, or accidental Circumſtances, it will diſagree, after it has been ſucceſsfully exhibited for ſome Time; although the Inſtances are very rare. When, however, ſuch Caſes do occur, it will be found neceſſary to leſſen the Doſes, until no more than the deſired Effects are produced.

I have already intimated in the Preface, that Clyſters of Tobacco are ſometimes preſcribed in modern Practice. It is much to be regretted that they are not in more general Uſe. But Clyſters of the *Fume* of Tobacco (the Sort moſt frequently made Uſe of) are liable to two very material Objections. Few People, even of the Faculty, are in Poſſeſſion of thoſe complex Machines, neceſſary for adminiſtering a Clyſter of this Kind; which, *when* made Uſe of, there is no convenient Method of aſcertaining the Quantity of Fume, requiſite for obtaining the deſired Effect. From the firſt of theſe Circumſtances, this Remedy is frequently not employed when moſt wanted; and from

from the ſecond, the Patient is liable to ſuffer much (whatever may be the Succeſs attending it) from the extreme Vertigo, Nauſea, &c. which ſo frequently accompany the Uncertainty of the Doſe. Now both theſe Difficulties would be materially obviated, by making Uſe of a liquid Preparation of Tobacco, ſuch as the preceding Infuſion, which may be injected by Means of a common Clyſter-pipe; and when once the Average-doſe and operative Effects of ſuch a Medicine are ſufficiently aſcertained, there is a great Probability that Tobacco, exhibited by Way of Clyſter, will be rendered much more eſſentially uſeful in Practice than heretofore.

I believe about an Ounce of the Infuſion, will be found a Medium-doſe in a Clyſter, for an Adult of an ordinary Conſtitution; but I have not yet had a ſufficient Number of theſe Caſes, to enable me to aſcertain this Point, with ſo much Preciſion as I could wiſh†. The general Rule, however, which I have laid down for myſelf, is this. Suppoſing a common Clyſter

† To thoſe who are diſpoſed to make Experiments, towards completing the operative and curative Characters of Tobacco, I cannot forbear ſuggeſting the following Deſideratum, as particularly deſerving Attention.

What are the Average-doſes of the Infuſion of Tobacco, from its Adminiſtration by Way of Clyſter in a conſiderable Number of Caſes, for Adults, and younger Subjects according to their Ages? and what are the operative and curative Effects of the Medicine, exhibited in this Mode, in Caſes of the Colic, obſtinate Conſtipations, Tympany from Flatulence of the Bowels, &c. &c?

Clyſter to have been adminiſtered without Effect, I would order one of an Ounce of the Infuſion, agreeable to the preceding Obſervation, in half a Pint of Milk, or common Gruel, to be immediately injected. If this procured no relieving Stool, or excited no Giddineſs or Nauſea, continuing for the Space of twenty, thirty, or forty Minutes (theſe laſt Effects, in obſtinate Conſtipations, frequently preceding its laxative Operation) then I would gradually increaſe the Strength of the future Injections, till one or other of theſe Effects ſhould take Place. By this Mode of proceeding, the Powers of the Medicine (whether ſucceſsful or not) will be fully tried in the Space of a few Hours; a Matter of ſerious Conſequence, where Suſpenſe is diſtreſſing, and Delay dangerous.

It is almoſt ſuperfluous to add, that when the Medicine is adminiſtered by the Anus, the ſame proportional Allowances muſt be made for the Difference of Age, Sex, and Conſtitution, as when exhibited by the Stomach, otherwiſe we muſt not be ſurpriſed if the Effects are found contrary to our Expectation.

SECT.

SECT. V.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

OPERATIVE* and CURATIVE EFFECTS

Of TOBACCO,

With practical CONCLUSIONS.

THE immediate Effect of the Infuſion, in every Caſe, is a pungent and tranſient Senſation of Heat in the Throat, which is ſometimes followed by a Senſe of Warmth at the Stomach, as if the Patient had taken a Dram.

The next general Effects of the Medicine, taken in moderate Doſes, are diuretic, accompanied

* By *operative Effects*, I mean the Operations of Medicines on the human Syſtem, ſuch as Nauſea, Vomiting, Vertigo, Diureſis, Griping, Purging, Sweating, &c. independent of thoſe Effects which mark the Progreſs of Relief, or Cure of a Diſeaſe; and which are therefore diſtinguiſhed by the Epithet *curative*. This Definition of Terms, it is to be hoped, will be admitted as an Apology for the Liberty I have taken, in annexing the Adjective *operative*, to the Word *Effects*; which otherwiſe, I am ſenſible, according to the uſual Acceptation of theſe Words, would be tautological. But the Importance of ſuch a Diſcrimination of Effects as theſe Terms are intended to imply, muſt be obvious to every One, acquainted with the Nature of Medical Reports.

companied with a ſlight Degree of Giddineſs and Squeamiſhneſs.

In large Doſes it is likewiſe diuretic, attended with a greater Degree and longer Continuance of Giddineſs and Sickneſs, and ſometimes proves laxative.

In painful Caſes it generally proves anodyne.

It will in ſome Patients cauſe a Drowſineſs, and procure Sleep; and in others, a Senſe of Drowſineſs, accompanied with Heat and Reſtleſſneſs.

It has now and then in certain Caſes produced a Griping and Purging; in others, a Vomiting, Sweating, Expectoration, or Eructation; and in others, a Headach or Tremors.

It has in ſome few Caſes cauſed a Pyroſis (or *watery* Belching) a Hiccough, a tranſient Confuſion of Ideas, and a very ſlight ſedative Effect upon the Pulſe; and now and then, contrary to its laxative Quality, it has induced a Tendency to Coſtiveneſs.

But theſe latter Effects, namely, Griping, Purging, &c. provided the Medicine be given with proper Care and Attention, occur but ſeldom, and are of ſhort Duration; and therefore ought not to be eſteemed a Part of its ordinary Operation.

Of

Of the four principal and moſt uſual operative Effects of the Medicine, collected from about four hundred Caſes, treated with Doſes ſomewhat larger than I preſcribe at preſent, an Increaſe of Urine being the moſt frequent, it has cauſed a Vertigo in near two Thirds, a Nauſea in about one half, and proved laxative in about one fourth of that Number.

It is obſervable that the operative Effects of the Medicine in general, are proportionably ſtronger in all weak, delicate, and irritable Conſtitutions, particularly in thoſe of Women and Children, and vice verſa.

I have tried the Effects of Tobacco in a great many Diſeaſes, independent of Dropſies and Dyſuries; and although the Number of Caſes have ſtill been too few to enable me to deduce from them, any general practical Concluſions, yet it may reaſonably be expected that I ſhould make a few Remarks upon this Part of my Experience. They will at leaſt give ſome further Idea of the general Line of Inveſtigation that has been adopted, and may probably afford ſome uſeful Hints, to future Inquirers upon this Subject.

I have preſcribed the Infuſion, in many eruptive Caſes, particularly thoſe commonly called ſcorbutic, and in ſome of them it has been of Service. I have alſo tried it in ſeveral Caſes of Coughs and Aſthmas, in which it

has ſometimes proved expectorant * and procured Relief; I have adminiſtered it in ſome Caſes of nervous Affections of the ſpaſmodic Kind with Advantage. In ſeveral other Diſeaſes, in which it has been exhibited, its Effects have likewiſe been found beneficial and flattering, while in many others it has procured no Relief.

I have only had Opportunities of trying the Medicine, in a few Caſes of Iaundice from biliary Calculi, but with apparent Relief; and am ſtrongly inclined to believe, that it will be found of real Service in this Diſeaſe, by promoting a Secretion of the extraneous Bile floating in the Blood, through the Kidnies, from its diuretic Effects; and by favouring the Diſcharge of the Concretions into the inteſtinal Canal, from its anodyne and relaxing Effects upon the biliary Ducts.

I have preſcribed Clyſters of the Infuſion of Tobacco in ſeveral Caſes of the Colic, with deſirable Effect, after the ordinary Means had failed.

A ſtrong

* "Immediately after my firſt Publication on Tobacco, I received a Letter from a learned and experienced Phyſician relative to its medicinal Effects, wherein he accounts for the Relief, which has ſucceeded its Adminiſtration in ſome Caſes of Coughs accompanied with Dyſpnæa, in a moſt ſatisfactory Manner; as will appear by the following Extract. "Authors principally ſpeak of it" (meaning Tobacco) "as "an expectorant; but it is probable that the aſthmatic "Caſes, in which they record its Efficacy, were really Caſes "of ſerous Effuſion, and that they overlooked its diuretic "Effect, the true Cauſe of the Relief obtained."

A ſtrong marked Caſe of Tympanitis Inteſtinalis (or Tympany from Flatulence in the Bowels) of two Years Continuance, after the Trial of various Remedies with little or no Benefit, has been ſurpriſingly relieved by Clyſters of Tobacco, prepared ſomewhat ſtronger than thoſe directed in the Treatment of the Colic. Their Operation was moderately purgative, accompanied with Nauſea, Vertigo, a copious Perſpiration, and much Diſcharge of Wind.

In a Caſe of a Woman aged 33, who had been afflicted with Aſcarides for ſeveral Months, attended with a troubleſome Pruritus Ani, and occaſional Diſcharges of thoſe Animalcules; I ordered a Clyſter of an Ounce of the Infuſion, in half a Pint of Milk, to be injected at Bed-time, twice in the Courſe of a Week. She was materially relieved by the firſt Operation, and has had no Symptom of her Diſorder ſince the laſt. Each Injection was attended with a ſlight Vertigo and Nauſea for about fifteen Minutes, was alſo retained about an Hour, and then occaſioning a ſtrong Motion of the Rectum, procured a Stool and a Diſcharge of Aſcarides, about one hundred from the two Operations.

I have now exhibited the Infuſion in ſeventy-nine Dropſical Caſes, including thoſe contained in the firſt Section, twenty-eight of which were cured, thirty-two relieved, and

nineteen not relieved. Its Succeſs appears to have been much more conſpicuous in Caſes of Anaſarca than Aſcites.

I have alſo adminiſtered it in different Species of Dyſury to more than fifty Patients, including the Caſes which are contained in the ſecond Section, and they have all been more or leſs relieved in the Proportion of ſeven out of eight, which it muſt be acknowledged, is a favourable Account of its curative Influence in ſuch a painful Complaint.

Upon the whole, from the Facts and Obſervations which have been adduced, relative to the medicinal Properties and Virtues of Tobacco, I hope it will appear reaſonable to draw the following practical Concluſions.

1*ſt. That the Infuſion of Tobacco is generally diuretic, frequently anodyne, and ſometimes laxative.*

2*d. That it is an efficacious Medicine in dropſical Caſes, its Succeſs for the moſt Part ſtrikingly correſponding with its diuretic Effect.*

3*d. That, in general, it is of great Service in Dyſuries (or Caſes of Pain and Difficulty in paſſing Urine) by relieving the Pain, and promoting a Flow of Urine, which is ſometimes attended with a Diſcharge of gritty Matter.*

COMMU-

COMMUNICATIONS

FROM

CORRESPONDENTS,

Relative to the medicinal EFFECTS

OF

TOBACCO.

Extracts of Letters from Dr. WILLAN, *Phyſician to the Finſbury and Public Diſpenſaries, in London.*

London, April 20, 1785.

"I Have tried the infuſion in a variety of caſes, and find it ſucceed very well, where there is any fair chance of Recovery, particularly in anaſarca. In old People, afflicted with a confirmed anaſarca, or in inveterate caſes of aſcites, it makes little impreſſion: perhaps no ſubſtance in Nature can move their Kidneys, ſo as to prevent the determination or abſtraction of the thinner fluids, which is made perverſely in another Direction. It had a conſiderable effect on the patient, which you ſaw with me in London, and indeed was the only diuretic that ever acted at all upon him.

He,

He, at that time, ſcarcely made a pint of water per diem; but by taking the infuſion, prepared with a minute proportion* of the Herb, from one to four table-ſpoonfuls repeatedly, had it increaſed to three pints and upwards. However it loſt its effect in eight or ten days and he returned to his former ſtate. It is ſingular that this was the only medicine that would ſtay on his ſtomach latterly. He died in about a month or five weeks afterwards. On opening the body, we found ſeveral gallons of water in the abdomen, no morbid appearance in the viſcera, except in the Gall-bladder, which was ſtuffed with hard, black, concreted, grumous maſſes."

Nov. 27, 1785.

"I Continue to uſe Tobacco with pretty certain ſucceſs in anaſarca, &c. and make ſome impreſſion on aſcites, though I cannot ſay I have made a complete cure, except in three, which ſucceeded agues, and ſoon yielded to it. I uſually give the infuſion or tincture which you have recommended. The effect is very uncertain in ſome conſtitutions, eſpecially females; ſmall doſes, as twenty drops, ſometimes exciting ſuch a nauſea, that they will not perſiſt in it. In many caſes of gravel it has been uſeful, as it increaſes the quantity, and alters the ſtate of the Urine conſiderably."

May

* This Patient bore a large Doſe of the Medicine, although a Tableſpoonful of the above, was only equivalent to a Teaſpoonful of the Infuſion, preſcribed in the preceding Pages.

May 7, 1787.

"WITH reſpect to nicotiana, I can ſay that it is, in almoſt all caſes, diuretic. The proportion of inſtances, wherein it has not procured ſome increaſe of urine is not worth ſpeaking of. It has not failed of producing ſome effect in above two or three caſes, and theſe of inveterate aſcites, in the laſt ſtage of the diſeaſe. I often try it comparatively with the digitalis. Sometimes one ſucceeds where the other fails, and vice verſa*."

Extracts

* It is well known to moſt Practitioners, that different Diuretics will ſuit different Conſtitutions better than others; and therefore (agreeable to Dr. Willan's Obſervation) which ever of the above Medicine has happened to be exhibited and failed, it may often be adviſable to make Trial of the Other. I cannot omit this Opportunity, of bearing my Teſtimony, in Favor of the Efficacy of the Digitalis in the Cure of Dropſies. It is certainly a moſt powerful Diuretic, and may be adminiſtered with great advantage, due Attention being paid to the Rules and Cautions, laid down by Dr. Withering, in his excellent practical Treatiſe on the Foxglove.

We are now in Poſſeſſion of three very powerful Sedative Diuretics, the Squill, Foxglove, and Tobacco, whoſe curative Effects are evidently very ſimilar, and their operative ones ſeem to be much more ſo than moſt Practitioners are aware of. They poſſeſs many of the latter in common, eſpecially as Diuretics and Nauſeatives, and are all capable of affecting the natural, vital, and animal Functions. But the operative Effects by which they ſeem to differ the moſt from each other, are, Nauſea from the Squill, diminiſhed Pulſe from the Foxglove (although not a frequent Effect) and Vertigo from the Tobacco. With reſpect however to the Squill, although a Medicine of great Antiquity, and Reputation, and much noticed by almoſt every Writer on the Materia Medica, its operative Character is at preſent by no Means complete.

Extracts of Letters from Dr. ARNOLD, *Phyſician, to the General Infirmary at Leiceſter.*

Weſt Cotes, (near Leiceſter) April 3, 1787.

"I Think, in my laſt I mentioned my intention of trying the *Tinctura Nicotianæ* in a Dyſury, which had been remarkably obſtinate, and had reſiſted the efficacy of ſeveral very powerful Remedies. The *Tincture* was tried, as I had propoſed, and not only gave immediate, but effectual Relief; and the Patient was ſoon diſmiſſed cured, and has remained well ever ſince."

Weſt Cotes, Dec. 14, 1787.

"I Can now add" (alluding to the above Caſe) "that I ſaw the woman a few days ago, and ſhe has remained perfectly free from the complaint; and appeared remarkably healthy."

Extracts of Letters from Mr. PEARSON, *Surgeon to the Lock Hoſpital, and the Public Diſpenſary, in London.*

October 29, 1785.

"I Have frequently preſcribed the Infuſion, Tincture, and Pills of Nicotiana" (alluding to the Formulæ Medicamentorum, publiſhed

liſhed in the Reports on Tobacco) in Caſes of œdematous ſwellings of the legs, and of thoſe tumefactions which commonly occur to women, about the ceſſation of the Menſes. In thoſe patients that incline to the Phlegmatic temperament; where there is a laxity of the Solids, and but little mobility or irritability of the moving fibres; where the colour of the ſkin is natural, and yields to preſſure; where the extremities are uſually cold, and circulation languid; where ſuch a ſtate as I have deſcribed, evidently prevails, it is a *certain Diuretic*, and ſeldom diſappoints my expectations. On the other hand, where there is rigidity of the fibres, and an irritable ſtate of the ſyſtem; when the legs are ſwollen above the calf, and have a red ſhining appearance; when they do not yield to preſſure, are painful, the Cuticle diſpoſed to fall off, and an acrimonious fluid oozes now and then, from ſlight excoriations formed ſpontaneouſly; in ſuch caſes, it not only is differviceable, but does not prove diuretic."

Jan. 11, 1787.

"I AM endeavouring to appretiate the comparative merits of Nicotiana and Digitalis, joined with Calomel. They are both powerfully diuretic given in this way. I uſually give a Pill of a grain of the latter, combined with a grain of the powdered leaves of either of the former, Night and Morning.

The cafes, in which, I moft frequently and fuccefsfully prefcribe thefe Pills, are chiefly diftinguifhed by œdematous fwellings of the legs, from poor living, long ftanding, and the ufe of Mercury."

FINIS.

Lately publiſhed,

By the ſame AUTHOR,

MEDICAL REPORTS

OF THE

EFFECTS of ARSENIC,

In the Cure of AGUES, Remitting FEVERS, and Periodic HEADACHS.

Together with COMMUNICATIONS from two Hoſpital Phyſicians on the ſame Subject.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE the above Publication, the Author has been informed that a great many Practitioners are afraid of adminiſtering Arſenic, from an Idea that its operative Effects muſt neceſſarily be deleterious, which implies a Concluſion by no means juſt. In hopes therefore of removing theſe Prejudices, from the Minds of thoſe who are influenced by ſuch an Impreſſion, he has been endeavouring of late

by

by a conſiderable Number of further Trials, to aſcertain what would be the curative Effects of the Mineral Solution, from ſuch inferior Doſes as ſhould produce little or no Operation; the Reſult of which he intends to publiſh in ſome future Reports on the ſame Subject. In the mean Time, he has already had ſufficient Evidence to convince him, that if the Doſes of the Solution preſcribed in his Publication be diminiſhed one Third, that the curative Effects of the Medicine will ſtill be very conſiderable, and that the operative ones will either be wholly avoided, or at leaſt rendered ſo mild, that the moſt Timorous of the Faculty can hardly fail of being relieved from their Fears and groundleſs Apprehenſions.